Director of Economics & Statistics,
Rajasthan, JAIPUR.

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

SECOND

FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT

FOR

1956--57

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INTRODUCTION

Periodic review of the progress of the Plan is an essential process of democratic planning. It enables us to take stock of our achievements and failures. It places our past experience in correct perspective and enables us to take action for ensuring the fulfilment of programmes in future. Since public co-operation and participation in the implementation of schemes under the Second Five Year Plan occupies an important place, it becomes the right of the people to know the details of the working of the programme.

The present volume embodies the progress report for the year 1956-57. The organisation for collecting necessary data and preparing progress reports was set up late during the year under report. All data required for reporting the progress of the Plan and critical review of achievements has not been readily available. Due to limitations of data, our approach in the report has been largely through financial outlays and expenditure, although we have tried to report physical achievements against targets to the extent available. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics proposes to conduct studies to assess the benefits of the schemes and their impact on the people. It is hoped that future progress reports would throw more light on such aspects. Moreover, since the data in most cases has now started flowing with some regularity, we hope to bring out these progress reports earlier in future.

L. K. VERMA,
Director of Economics and Statistics
Rajasthan, Jaipur.

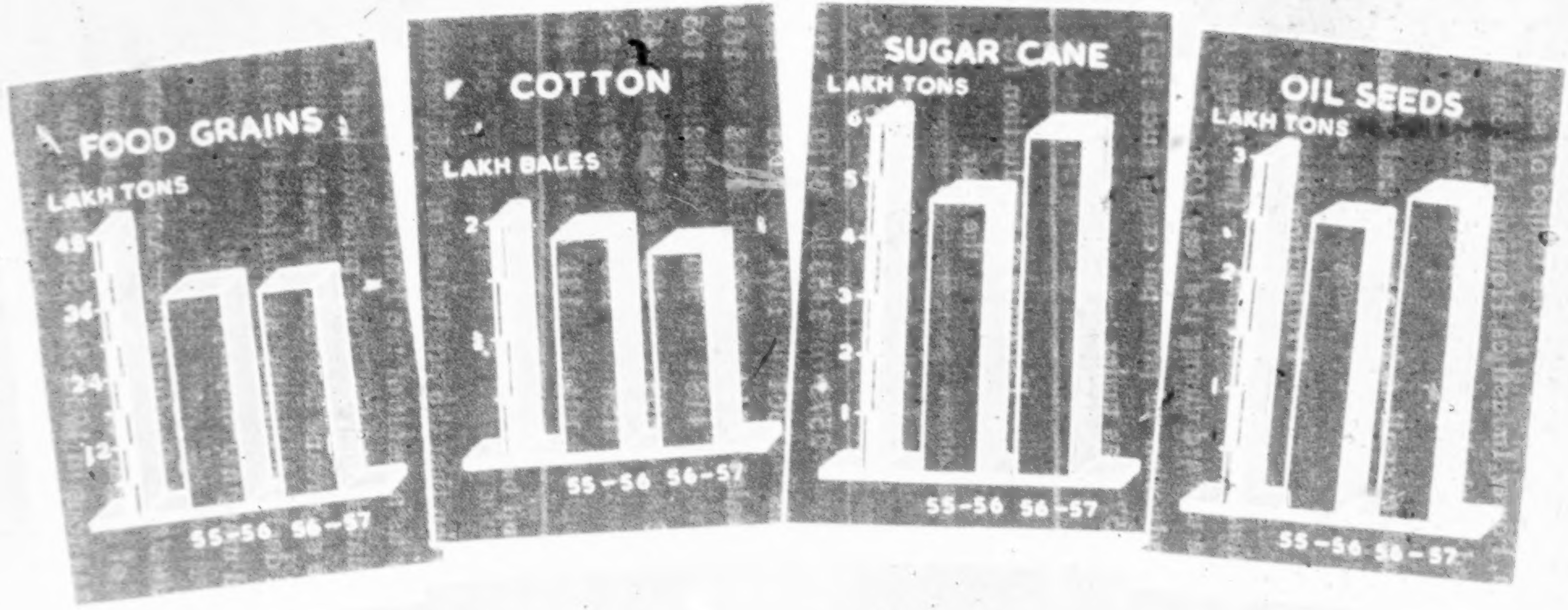
CHAPTER I.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Rajasthan embarked on its not too ambitious programme during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan with the objective of providing wider opportunities for employment and a higher standard of living for its people. The Plan outlay in the public sector in the State was envisaged to be substantially stepped up with a view to cover the leeway left under the First Five Year Plan. At the beginning of the year, the general economic situation was characterised by familiar symptoms of an emergent inflation. The price level which had started rising since June, 1955, continued to rise during the entire period of the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. The price trend since May, 1956, to March, 1957, has been mostly rising with slight intervening short-lived interruptions. Even during the season period of the arrival of crops the prices had not displayed any signs of marked easiness. The rising trend of prices has, therefore, remained a cause of concern throughout the period. However, in the State the availability of foodgrains was largely reported to be satisfactory although the prices had risen to levels which were not within easy means of a large section of the population depending on cash purchases. The over-all production of cereals in the State as reported in final forecasts for the year 1956-57 recorded further rise as compared to the revised estimates for preceding two years. As a result of the measures under the Plan the production of Rabi cereals had been rising almost constantly although the production of Kharif cereals fluctuated widely. The production of Pulses, particularly Gram increased appreciably. Rajasthan, which had emerged self-sufficient in its food resources during the First Five Year Plan period and had started exporting the foodgrains, continued to remain net exporter of almost all cereals except Rice. During 1955-56 the net exports of cereals and pulses amounted to 2.18 lakh tons and 1.74 lakh tons respectively. The net exports of cereals during first eight months of 1956-57 amounted to 0.83 lakh tons as against 1.47 lakh tons during the corresponding period of 1955-56. There was however an increase in the net export of pulses particularly gram, to 1.31 lakh tons from 0.94 lakh tons during the same period. Sugar production increased substantially. The Rajasthan Financial Corporation granted loans to the extent of Rs. 22.85 lakhs for industrial development. Larger loans were also granted to cottage and small scale industries and great attention was paid to the development of Khadi and village industries. The State continued to take steps to improve its budgetary resources. On November 1, 1956, the Reserve Bank of India was appointed Bankers to the Rajasthan Government. The State's first maiden venture in the field of public borrowing had a ready response in the money market and was more than fully subscribed in less than three hours indicating the soundness of the State's finances and its projects.

At the close of the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, the development expenditure however showed a considerable short-fall. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 2045.00 lakhs during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan in Rajasthan, only a sum of Rs. 1114.52 lakhs was spent which, including Rs. 258.24 lakhs as estimated share of Rajasthan in irrigation and power common works in Bhakra Nangal, together, amounted to 64.82 percent of the total outlay. This indicates a decrease of 19.62 percent over the level of expenditure (excluding share in common works of Bhakra Nangal) achieved during the last year of the First Five Year Plan i. e. 1955-56 when Rs. 13.86 crores were spent. Hence the tempo of development attained between 1954-55 and 1955-56 considerably came down. A closer analysis shows that the expenditure during the first three quarters of the year 1956-57 was approximately the same as in the corresponding three quarters of 1955-56. A substantial drop came in the last quarter. Owing to preoccupation with Elections, requisitioning of staff and vehicles for almost three weeks in February and March, work was dislocated for almost more than a month. The main spending departments i. e., Irrigation, Roads and Buildings could not attain that last spurt at a very crucial time of the year which sees the completion of many works. Another important reason is that whereas 1955-56 was the last year of the First Five Year Plan and therefore all schemes had been sanctioned and were in full swing, the year 1956-57 marked the commencement of a very large number of new schemes. Some delays were, therefore, bound to occur. Further difficulties were created by the exceedingly difficult and uncertain foreign exchange position. Similarly, owing to country-wide expansion of activities, shortages of cement, coal and steel were increasingly felt. Schemes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Roads, Education, Medical & Public Health and Welfare of Backward Classes recorded

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



considerable decline in tempo. The tempo of schemes under Forests, Cooperation, Irrigation, Power, Industries, Housing, Labour and Community Development however showed marked improvement over 1955-56.

The broad over-all achievements and economic trends are indicated as under:

Production trends.

(*a*) *Agricultural Productions* :—The trend of agricultural production was on the whole upward during the year 1956-57. The data regarding revised estimates of production of principal crops since 1951-52 to 1955-56 and final forecast for 1956-57 is as under :—

000 Tons.

Crops	Estimate of production for the year.				Final estimate of production of crops for the year.
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
I. CEREALS	2573	3453	3119	3121	3068
(*a*) Rabi Cereals	1361	1191	1456	1487	1900
(*b*) Kharif Cereals	1212	2262	1663	1634	1168
II. PULSES	418	506	822	1054	1320
III. SUGARCANE	408	406	485	453	572
IV. OILSEEDS	134	178	262	252	277
V. COTTON*	101	121	124	184	167

*Figures in thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

It will be seen that the production of Rabi cereals has been rising almost constantly mostly as a result of the Plan effort and the production of Kharif cereals has fluctuated widely. The production of pulses has also been rising constantly. The sugarcane recorded its peak production during 1956-57 while that of cotton declined slightly as compared to 1955-56. The production of oilseeds recorded marginal improvement.

(*b*) *Industrial Production* :—Amongst major industries in the State the production of sugar recorded marked improvement from 10,813 tons in 1954-55 to 13,344 tons in 1955-56. Similarly, the glass production increased from 542 tons to 811 tons. The production of cloth declined from 187 lakh lbs. and 641 lakh yards in 1955 to 169 lakh lbs. and 622 lakh yards in 1956. Similarly, the production of cement marginally declined from 5.4 lakh tons to 5.2 lakh tons. While the data regarding other industries in the State is not readily available, from the distribution of coal to industries and power consumption for industrial purposes it can be inferred that production in other industries has also increased.

(c) *Mineral Production* :—The Mineral production in the State also received impetus. Bulk of the major minerals found in the State showed increased production. Iron ore production increased substantially. In addition, throughout the year efforts continued to be made for locating additional minerals within the State. The prospects of finding petroleum were reported to be bright and gave hope for a better industrial future of the State.

Economic over-heads.

While from the point of view of meeting immediate requirements, increased agricultural, industrial and mineral production have their due importance, more than these, is the advance made in providing and strengthening the economic overheads on the basis of which further devlopment could be undertaken. During the year under review additional irrigation potential was created. While the area irrigated by all the different sources during the year 1956-57 is at the moment not available, irrigation from major canals during 1956-57 increased to 796 thousand acres as against 702 thousand acres during 1955-56. During 1955-56 and area of 3335 thousand acres was irrigated. Out of this 702 thousand acres were irrigated by canals, 440 thousand acres by tanks, 2154 thousand acres by wells and 39 thousand acres by other sources. The provisional figures for 1956-57 of irrigation by Plan works indicate that from Bhakra Canals 105 thousand acres were irrigated. The irrigation from Jawai was 34 thousand acres, from medium works 16.8 thousand acres, from scarcity area works 2.2 thousand acres and from minor irrigation works 25 thousand acres. The installed capacity for power generation increased from 42.35 thousand KW in 1955-56 to 43.65 thousand KW in 1956-57. The total electricity generated increased from 71.463 thousand KW during 1955-56 to 80.965 thousand KW in 1956-57. During the year, the works completed in the Roads sector resulted in the construction of 186 miles of new roads and improvement of 712 miles of old roads. Progress was also made in the construction of buildings for the different purposes. On the whole the achievement in the sectors accounting for the economic overheads i. e., Irrigation, Power, Roads & Buildings and Housing amounted to 83.04 precent, 38.96 percent, 69.61 percent and 106.38 percent respectively of the allotment during the year.

Social services.

The provision for Social Services during the year 1956-57 was only 7.17 percent more than the expenditure incurred during the last year of the First Five Year Plan i. e., 1955-56. This was partly due to the smaller provision for welfare of backward classes and social welfare and medical and public health. During the year 1956-57, 121 new primary schools were opened, 100 primary and 22 middle schools were converted into basic schools. In addition, the number of middle schools, high schools, higher secondary schools and colleges increased from 893, 245, 26 and 52 in 1955-56 to 961, 238, 65 and 54 in 1956-57 respectively. The number of children in primary schools during 1956-57 is estimated to be 4, 16, 425 which was 15.55 percent higher than 1955-56. For meeting the requirements of trained personnel, increased admissions were given in the technical institution. During the year Village level workers received training in basic agriculture, cooperations and allied activities under the Community projects programme. Training was also imparted to other technical personnel in the blocks as well as at the training-cum-production centres for small scale and cottage industries. In the health sector the number of hospitals and dispensaries working during 1956-57 stood at 261 and 207 respectively and there were 6637 beds.

Food situation and price trends.

Largely, throughout the year the over-all availability of foodgrains in the State remained statisfactory but the continuance of the rising trend of commodity prices was one of the less satisfactory features of the economic scene in 1956-57. The general level of wholesale prices which had assumed an upward trend since June, 1955, registered rises from months to months with intervening periods of easy trend lasting for short periods. At the beginning of the period under review i. e. in the first week of April, 1956 the prices were, Wheat Rs. 14.21, Barley Rs. 9.86, Gram Rs. 9.84, Jowar Rs. 11.79, Bajra Rs. 10.68 and Maize Rs. 9.97 per maund and were higher by 44.85, 89.61, 69.36, 155.75, 64.56 and 94.73 percent in comparision to the prices prevailing in the month of May, 1955. The prices temporarily for 4-5 weeks during the month of April and May showed some signs of easiness but started recovering. The period since May, 1956, till March, 1957, had been mostly a period of rising prices with slightly intervening short-lived interruptions. The current advance in the general level of wholesale prices in the third phase of rise since 1950, but the recent uptrend has lasted much longer than the preceding upward movements. Further food prices have risen much more than the prices of manufactured articles. Even during the season period the prices of foodgrains did not display any signs of easiness. At the end of November, 1956, the season period of Kharif grains, Jowar, Bajra and Maize were available at Rs. 13.80, Rs. 16.16 and Rs. 13.72 per maund respectively which prices were higher by 88.5, 74.7 and 74.3 percent respectively than the corresponding prices of the year 1955. The prices of Rabi grains viz., Wheat Rs. 16.07, Barley Rs. 13.04, Gram Rs. 13.20 at this time were respectively higher by 19.0, 74.5 and 67.5 percent than those during the corresponding week of 1955.

In these circumstances Government efforts were directed both towards increasing supplies of goods and restraining excess demand. Increase in supplies, specially of foodgrains, to meet the demand of urban areas was effected in the short run, mainly by import of foodgrains and its distribution by a net work of fair price shops. As the prevailing prices were considered to be adverse to the interest of consumers the State Government opened fair price shops at important consuming centres and the Central Government maintained storage depots at Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur to distribute imported wheat at fixed rates ranging from Rs. 14.37 to Rs. 14.88 per maund.

The Consumers' Price Indices for industrial workers also moved upwards. The general index for Ajmer went up by 8 points from 91 (with base year 1949 =100) in April, 1956 to 99 in March, 1957. The rise in food and clothing and footwear groups was the highest, being a rise of 11 points and 13 points respectively in between April. 1956, and March, 1957. There was a fall of one point in fuel and lighting group and a rise of 2 points in miscellaneous group.

Employment.

It is difficult to draw a comprehensive picture of the employment trends in the State. For the rural sector the data is almost non-existent. For the urban areas the only available data are those relating to Employment Exchanges which, as is well known, are subject to a number of limitations. The data relating to Employment Exchanges indicates that the number of applicants on live-registers increased from 20255 at the end of March, 1956, to 20613 at the end of March, 1957. The distribution of applicants on live-registers seeking employment assistance at the end of March, 1957, was industrial supervisory services 56, skilled and semi-skilled services 753, un-skilled services 12208, educational services 1931, clerical services 3536, domestic services 959 and others 1170 making a total of 20613.

CHAPTER II.

PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING.

The Second Five Year Plan in brief.

Encouraged by the success achieved during the closing years of the First Five Year Plan, like rest of the country, a bolder and broader Plan was prepared for Rajasthan. Under the First Five Year Plan, due to certain factors like stabilisation of administrative set-up, restoration of budgetary equilibrium and the solution of acute law and order situation prevailing shortly after the formation of Rajasthan, greatly inadequate provision was made in the beginning. This was, however, ultimately raised to Rs. 2728.70 lakhs and with the addition of provision for centrally sponsored schemes for Rajasthan amounting to Rs. 3721.56 lakhs, the total First Five Year Plan provision came to Rs. 6450.26 lakhs. This included a sum of Rs. 1939.14 lakhs spent on common works on the Bhakra Project. As against this, of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 2240.87 crores for the States in the country as a whole Rs. 97.40 crores were provided for Rajasthan. With the merger of Ajmer on Ist November, 1956, its allotment of Rs. 7.87 crores was also added to the share of Rajasthan. The other adjustments in the Plan provision as a result of the transfer and merger of other areas from and into Rajasthan under the States Reorganisation Act are very insignificant. The total Second Five Yeaf Plan provision for Rajasthan thus comes to Rs. 105.27 crores which is 4.70 percent of the provision for the States in the country. The State of Rajasthan, which to a great extent had missed the full opportunity for development during the First Five Year Plan, therefore, planned for a programme of development comparatively bigger in scope than what its internal resources could warrant. This was possible only under a planned economy since the country's over-all resources were largely distributed according to the needs of the development of different areas. The Second Five Year Plan of Rajasthan should, therefore, in fact be treated as the real First Five Year Plan for the State.

The over all outlay under the Second Five Year Plan of Rs. 97.40 crores for Rajasthan and Rs. 7.87 crores for Ajmer was distributed between the different programmes as under :—

Distribution of plan outlay

(1956-61)

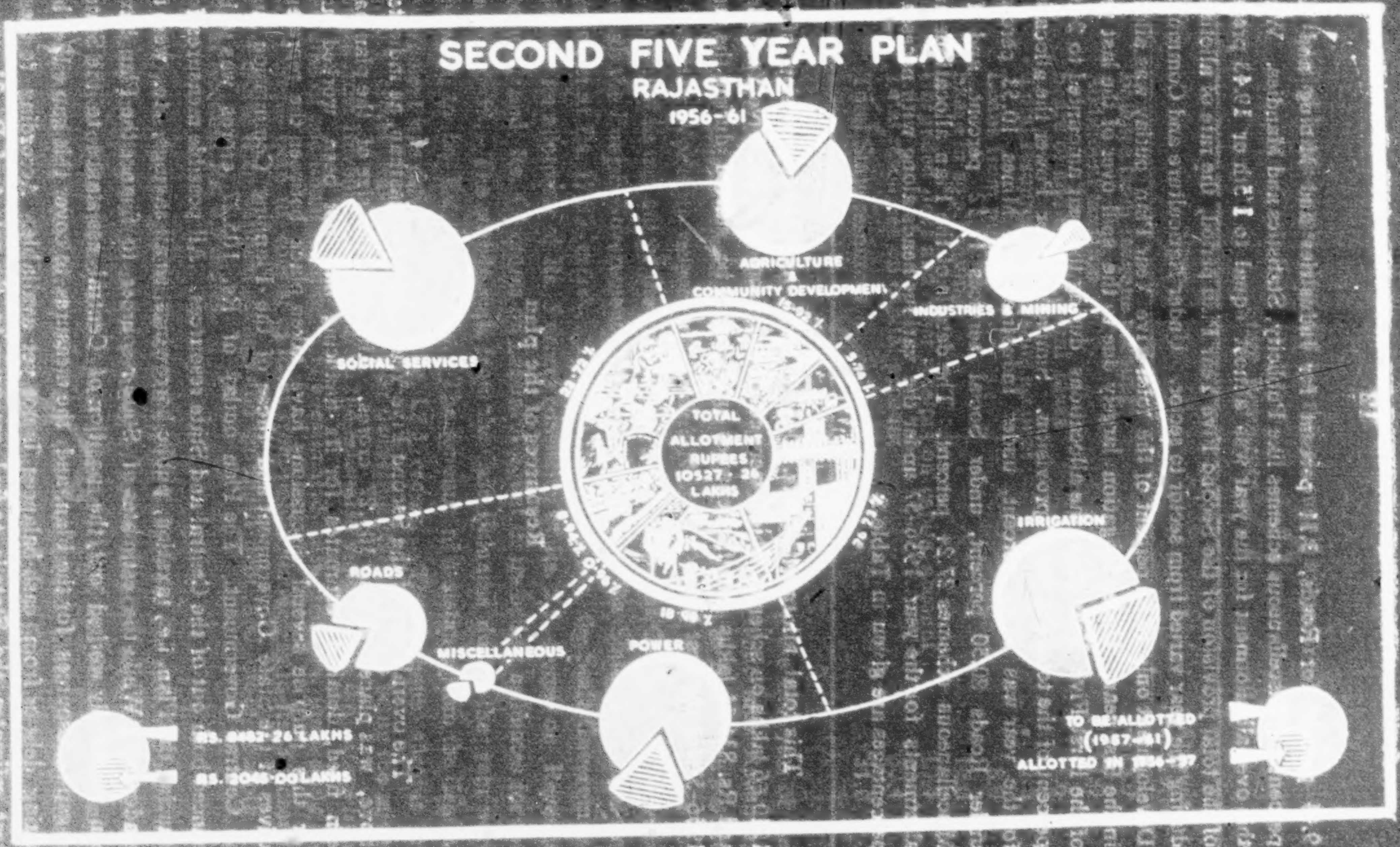
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Allotment for		Total	percentage to total
	Rajasthan	Ajmer		
I. Agriculture & Community Development.	1551.10	124.28	1675.38	15.92
(*i*) Agriculture	390.10	39.28	429.38	4.08
(*ii*) Consolidation of holdings	30.00	2.50	32.50	0.31
(*iii*) Animal husbandry	162.00	22.00	184.00	1.75
(*iv*) Cooperation	150.00	14.00	164.00	1.56
(*v*) Forest & soil conservation	174.00	8.00	182.00	1.73
(*vi*) Fisheries	9.00	—	9.00	0.08
(*vii*) Community Dev. & N. E. S.	646.00	28.50	674.50	6.41
II. Irrigation	2680.00	133.28	2813.28	26.73
III. Power	1900.00	99.51	1999.51	18.99
IV. Industries & Mining	554.40	50.00	604.40	5.74
(*i*) Industries	514.25	50.00	564.25	5.36
(*ii*) Mineral development	40.15	—	40.15	0.38
V. Roads	899.00	42.50	941.50	8.94
VI. Social Services	2059.44	332.46	2391.90	22.72
(*i*) Education	900.00	166.25	1066.25	10.13
(*ii*) Medical & public health	640.00	99.42	739.42	7.03
(*iii*) Housing	235.00	28.50	263.50	2 50
(*iv*) Labour & labour welfare	44.70	7.00	51.70	0 49
(*v*) Welfare of backward classes and social welfare services	239.74	31.29	271 03	2.57
VII. Miscellaneous	96.30	4.99	101.29	0.96
(*i*) Publicity	36.00	4.99	40.99	0.39
(*ii*) Statistics	10.00	—	10.00	0.09
(*iii*) Mandies	50.00	—	50.00	0.48
(*iv*) Unallocated	0.30	—	0.30	0.00
TOTAL	9740.24	787.02	10527.26	100.00

It will be seen from the above that the largest allotment i. e., Rs. 2813.28 lakhs or 26.73 percent of the total Plan outlay in the State was to the irrigation sector. Rs. 1000.88 lakhs or 9.51 percent were allotted for agriculture, consolidation of holdings, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest and cooperation. In addition Rs. 674.50 lakhs or 6.41 percent were earmarked for Community development and National extension services. The total provision for Agriculture, Community Development and Irrigation which go towards the development of food resources and industrial raw materials from the Agriculture Sector to prepare a base for industrial development amounted to Rs. 4488.66 lakhs i. e. 42.65 percent of the total plan provision. The outlay of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs or 18.99 percent of the total for power development was only next to Irrigation sector. The provision for Roads was Rs. 941.50 lakhs or 8.94 percent; for industries and Mines Rs. 604.40 lakhs or 5.74 percent; for Social services Rs. 2391.90 lakhs or 22.72 percent; and for miscellaneous items like, Publicity, Statistics, Mandies and others Rs. 101.29 lakhs or 0.96 percent of the total outlay. The main feature of this outlay is that while the emphasis continues to remain on Irrigation, Power, Agriculture and Community Development as in the First Plan although the allotment on these three sectors was reduced from 71.40 percent of the total on First Five Year Plan to 61.64 percent of the total in Second Five Year Plan. The Plan was broad based and it promises for the development of other activities in the State to bring out an over-all economic and social developement of the State.

Outlay for 1956-57

Out of total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 10527.26 lakhs the outlay for the year 1956-57 was kept at Rs. 2045.00 lakhs. This was 19.43 percent of the total Plan provision for five years or almost 1/5th for the first year. Out of this outlay of Rs. 2045.00 lakhs, privision for Agriculture and Community Development, Irrigation, Power, Industries and Mines, Roads, Social services, and Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 315.29 lakhs, Rs. 675.29 lakhs, Rs. 360.53 lakhs, Rs. 63.67 lakhs, Rs. 193.00 lakhs, Rs. 409.62 lakhs, and Rs. 27.60 lakhs respectively. Thus out of the total provision for the year 1956-57, 33.02 percent was for Irrigation, 17-63 percent for Power, 20.03 percent for Social services, 15.42 percent for Agriculture and Community Development,


SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN
RAJASTHAN
1956-61
AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
15.92 %
INDUSTRIES & MINING
3.74 %
IRRIGATION
26.22 %
POWER
18.48 %
MISCELLANEOUS
0.96 %
ROADS
9.94 %
SOCIAL SERVICES
22.72 %
TOTAL ALLOTMENT RUPEES 10527·26 LAKHS
RS. 8482·26 LAKHS
RS. 2045·00 LAKHS
TO BE ALLOTTED (1957-61)
ALLOTTED IN 1956-57

9.44 percent for Roads, 3.11 percent for Industries and Mining and 1.35 percent for Miscellaneous schemes like Publicity, Statistics and Mandies. While this over-all allotment for the year was almost equal to 1/5th or 19.43 precent of the total provision of the Second Five Year Plan period, the rate of allotment during the year varied from sector to sector. Under Agriculture and Community Development only 18.82 percent of the total Five Year Plan outlay was alloted in the first year. Under Irrigation largely due to the spill-over of the last year of the First Five Year Plan the allocations during the year amounted to 24.00 percent of the total five years' provision. Similarly under Power the allocation for the year was 18.03 percent, under Industries and Mines 10.53 percent, under Roads 20.50 percent, under Social services 17.12 percent, and for Miscellaneous schemes 27.24 percent. The details of the Plan allocations and allotments for the year 1956-57 under the various heads along with necessary percentages are given in Table 2.

This total allotment of Rs. 2045.00 lakhs included a provision of Rs. 1210.66 lakhs on schemes which were continued from the First Five Year Plan and Rs. 834.34 lakhs was for schemes proposed to be started during the year 1956-57 for the first time.

Resources of the plan

The overall size of the Second Five Year Plan of Rajasthan, as indicated above, was placed at Rs. 105.27 crores. Although the size of the plan had been fixed, detailed estimates for its financing had not been worked out. For this purpose several discussions have taken place between the representatives of the State Government and those of the Planning Commission and the Central Government. The Plan outlay of Rs. 105.27 crores was to be financed both out of the Central and State resources. All possible measures for financing the Plan, i.e., taxation, public borrowings, small savings, etc.. were to be adopted. While the estimates of State resources to finance the Plan have been tentatively worked out, the position of Central assistance to the State, the gap in resources for the Plan, and the measures to cover this gap either by floating debt or from cash balances is not yet available. According to these latest estimates the State is to find resources to the extent of Rs. 31 crores.

The detailed break-up as estimated for this amount is as under :—

State Resources

S. No.	Item	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1.	Balance from revenue account	—15.0
2.	Additional taxation	11.0
3.	Share of additional central taxes	4.6
	Total resources on revenue account	0.6
4.	Loans from public	8.0
5.	Share in small savings	12.0
6.	Unfunded debt and other receipts on capital account	10.4
	Total resources on capital account	30.4
	Total State resources	31.0

The total Plan allotment for the year 1956–57, the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, was placed at Rs. 20.45 crores split into Revenue, Capital and Loans Heads. It includes Rs. 258.24 lakhs as Rajasthan's share in Common Works in respect of Bhakra-Nangal Project, the expenditure of which would be met out of the loan to be provided by the Government of India through the Punjab Government. The allotment for the State Plan, therefore, works out at Rs. 17.89 crores. To meet its obligations, the State Government budgeted an allotment of Rs. 5 crores consisting of Rs. 0.6 crores on Revenue Account, and Rs. 4.4 crores on Capital Account in its budget estimates for the year 1956–57. The withdrawals from the Cash Balances during the year were estimated to be Rs. 0.5 crores. The amount of assistance from the Central Government was estimated to be Rs. 12.3 crores. The revenue surplus of Rs. 0.6 crores was arrived at after deducting Rs. 0.2 crores being the minus balance from Revenue Account, from the estimated yield of Rs. 0.8 crores from measures of additional taxation. The estimated cash receipts amounting to Rs. 4.4 crores were to consist of loans from public amounting to Rs. 3.1 crores, Rs. 0.4 crores from national savings and unfunded debt and other receipts on Capital Account Rs. 0.9 crores.

Due to the reorganisation of States, the budget for the year 1956–57 was broken up into two parts i.e., one relating to seven months separately for the former States of Rajasthan and Ajmer prior to 1.11.56 and Second relating to five months ending 31st March, 1957 for the reorganised State of Rajasthan. Due to paucity of data it has been difficult to arrive at final figures regarding the financing of the Plan. However, on the basis of available data, the estimates for financing the Plan for the year 1956-57 are placed as under :—

	(Rupees in crores)
Plan outlay	13.7
Resources for the Plan	
1. Loans from Public	3.10
2. Share in Small Savings	0.50
3. Yield from additional taxation	0.80
4. Balance on Revenue Account and miscellaneous receipts on Capital Account	(—)5.50
5. Central Assistance :—	
(a) Grants-in-aid received	2.10
(b) Loans from Central Government	5.98
(c) Estimated loans for share in common works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation and Power)	2.58
Total	10.66
6. Net increase in floating debt (including a minus cash balance of Rs. 25.0 lakhs)	3.50
7. Withdrawals from cash balances	0.66

The figure of Loans from public is the actual borrowing raised by the former State of Rajasthan. The State Government's share in small savings is the actual receipt for the new State. The net collections during the year 1956-57 are estimated to have been Rs. 1.95 crores. The rest of the State's share is receivable in the year 1957-58. The additional taxes of Rs. 0.8 crores represents the actual realisations. The actual adjustments both for Plan expenditure and Central Assistance in Common Works of Bhakra-Nangal have not been finalized and therefore the figures of Plan and Central Assistance have been adpoted on a tentative basis. Thus the total receipts amonuted to Rs. 19.22 crores which were, however, set off by a deficit of Rs. 5.50 crores on Revenue Account and Miscellaneous Receipts and capital Account leaving Rs. 13.72 crores to finance the expenditure on Plan schemes.

CHAPTER III.

OVERALL PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

The execution of Second Five Year Plan schemes began gradually during the year 1956-57. The Plan being implemented all over the country, difficulties in procuring equipments, machineries, construction material and technical staff were experienced from the very beginning. In addition, during the last quarter of the year, when normally large expenditure is incurred, the administrative machinery was geared to complete the second general elections. Inspite of these handicaps an expenditure of Rs. 1372.76 lakhs or 67.13 percent of the total allotment of Rs. 2045 lakhs for the year, was incurred. Out of this, quarterwise details of expenditure are not available for a sum of Rs. 364.55 lakhs which covers expenditure on share of common works on Bhakra Nangal incurred by Punjab Government, expenditure on Ajmer Plan and expenditure on Educational Schemes in Rajasthan. Out of the balance amount of Rs. 1008.21 lakhs, Rs. 154.21 lakhs or 15.30 percent of the expenditure for the year for which quarterwise details are available were spent during the first quarter, Rs. 183.78 lakhs or 18.23 percent during the second quarter and Rs. 206.68 lakhs or 20.49 percent during the third quarter. Thus during the first three quarters of the year only 54.02 percent of the expenditure incurred during the year and for which quarterwise details are available was spent. The tempo of expenditure as usual increased during the last quarter of the year when Rs. 463.54 lakhs i. e., 45.98 percent were spent. This progress of expenditure when viewed against the outlay envisaged for the year, indicates that during the first quarter of the year only 9.98 percent* of the allotment was spent. No expenditure was recorded during this quarter on Fisheries, Mines, Labour and Labour Welfare, Mandies and Statistics largely because these covered new schemes. The expenditure increased to 11.90 percent* during the second quarter and to 13.38 percent* during the third quarter. During the closing quarter of the year nearly 30.00 percent* of the year's outlay or nearly half of the entire expenditure of the year had concentrated. Inspite of this the expenditure was less than anticipated due to reasons given elsewhere.

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* Percentages worked out on an allotment of Rs. 1544.76 lakhs which excludes allotment for Ajmer Plan, Share of Rajasthan on Common Works of Bhakra Nangal and Education Sector in Rajasthan, for which the quarterwise expenditure data is not available.

Break-up of the expenditure on the various sectors of the Plan is given in Table 4. It will be evident that the highest achievement was in the Low Income Group Housing scheme where 83.9 percent more than the allotment for the year was actually spent. Similarly under Forests 7.73 percent more than the allotment for the year was spent. These were followed by Community Development & National Extension Services and Irrigation schemes with 98.35 percent and 83.04 percent respectively. Social Welfare, Medical and Public Health, Education and Roads were sectors where performance in financial terms was between 56 to 80 percent. Besides these, an expenditure to the tune of 40 percent and above was incurred on Labour, Mines, Consolidation of Holdings, Cooperation and Statistics sub-sectors. In the remaining except Fisheries and Mandies the expenditure ranged between 16 percent and 36 percent. 5.71 percent was spent on Fisheries. No expenditure could be incurred on Mandies.

It will be observed that acting on the instructions of the Planning Commission the allotment in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan was largely restricted to the allotment in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. The expenditure during 1956-57 is therefore being compared with the expenditure in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. Under the broad sector Agriculture and Community Development, incorporating Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings, Animal Hubandry, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries and Community Development, while during 1955-56 an expenditure of Rs. 246.46 lakhs was incurred, during 1956-57 it amounted to Rs. 227.50 lakhs only. Within this main group, the expenditure under Agriculture decreased from nearly Rs. 66.57 lakhs in 1955-56 to as much as Rs. 28.23 lakhs in 1956-57. Again in Animal Husbandry it decreased from Rs. 18.05 lakhs to Rs. 5.40 lakhs only. In Forests, Co-operation and Community Development and National Extension Services it, however, increased from Rs. 15.98 lakhs, Rs. 11.62 lakhs and Rs. 134.24 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 17.84 lakhs. Rs. 13.01 lakhs and Rs. 161.10 lakhs in 1956-57 respectively. The schemes of Consolidation of Holdings and Fisheries were taken up for the first time in 1956-57. In Irrigation the expenditure in Rajasthan excluding the share in common works decreased from Rs. 507.88 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 386.82 lakhs only in 1956-57. Under Power the expenditure excluding the share in Common Works of Bhakra Nangal increased from Rs. 21.82 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 56.13 lakhs in 1956-57. In the Industries sector there was a nominal increase from Rs. 19.26 lakhs to Rs. 28.34 lakhs and a provision for Mines was made for the first time and an expenditure of Rs. 0.33 lakhs was incurred. Under Roads there was a large decrease in the tempo and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 207.42 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 134.35 lakhs only in 1956-57. Under Social Services the provision for the year alone was only 31 percent more than the expenditure incurred in 1955-56 and yet there was a short-fall in expenditure under almost all sectors constituting Social Services. In Education the expenditure decreased to Rs. 82.65 lakhs in 1956-57 from Rs. 105.21 lakhs in 1955-56. Similarly, under Medical and Public Health including Urban and Rural Water supply it decreased from Rs. 173.43 lakhs to Rs. 98.05 lakhs inspite of the addition of Rs. 1.18 lakhs under Ayurvedic sub sector for the first time in 1956-57. Under Housing, the expenditure increased from Rs. 63.89 lakhs to Rs. 74.47 lakhs. The expenditure for Labour Welfare rose from Rs. 1.02 lakhs to Rs. 2.55 lakhs and for the Welfare of Backward Classes it came down from Rs. 40.07 lakhs to Rs. 20.44 lakhs. Under Miscellaneous, provision for Publicity, Statistics and Mandies was made for the first time in 1956-57 and the expenditure was Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 0.75 lakhs only under Publicity and Statistics respectively. The over-all conclusion of this comparison is that the tempo of expenditure gained between 1954-55 and 1955-56 was considerably reduced in 1956-57.

A review of the progress of expenditure under different heads since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan indicated that the annual expenditure during 1956-57 was at its peak under Co-operation, Forests, Community Development & National Extension Services, Power, Industries, Housing and Labour Welfare. The annual expenditure under other heads was lower than the peak reached under the First Five Year Plan. No comparion is possible for Consolidation of Holdings, Fisheries, Publicity, Mandies and Statistics as provision under these was made for the first time in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan.

The following table compares the pattern of outlay as it actually materialised at the end of the year 1956-57 with the pattern that was originally envisaged when the year's Plan was initially formulated.

S.No.	Sector	Percentage of the total outlay as	
		Originally estimated	Now estimated
1.	Agriculture and Community Development	15.42	16.57
2.	Irrigation	33.02	40.85
3.	Power	17.63	10.23
4.	Industries and Mines	3.11	2.09
5.	Roads	9.44	9.79
6.	Social Services	20.03	20.26
7.	Miscellaneous	1.35	0.21
	Total	100.00	100.00

It will be observed from the comparison of the two that the order of priorities remains almost the same. However, there are differences of degree as a result of which there is slight shift in emphasis which is largely due to shortfalls in expenditure against the original estimates. Bulk of the outlay was still on Agriculture, Irrigation and Power Projects. Social Services were only next to these sectors.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The First Five Year Plan laid heavy emphasis on agriculture with food and fibre self-sufficiency as the principal targets. In a predominantly agricultural State like Rajasthan where almost 99 percent of its area is rural and 71 percent of its inhabitants are engaged in the exploitation of land, the emphasis was bound to be continued during the Second Five Year Plan as well. The long period attainment of this objective rested on the strengthening of the economic overheads for this purpose, i. e. bringing the largest possible area under irrigation by ipcreasing the irrigation facilities through major, medium and minor irrigation works. The immediate attainment mainly rested upon offering positive aids for extensive and intensive cultivation. The Community Projects and National Extension Service Organisation became the focal agency for implementing these various projects in the rural areas. At the end of the First Five Year Plan the net area sown was 33.53 percent and fallow land was 17.44 percent of the total area of the State and the rest was either not cultivated or uncultivable waste including 4.1 percent under forests. Bulk of the area was under vast expanse of sand dunes and hilly tracts. Inspite of the efforts under the First Year Plan, out of 28303 thousand acres of net cropped area in the State, only 3335 thousand acres i. e. 11.78 percent was under irrigation at the end of the plan. Perennial irrigation was provided by only Gang Canal and Bhakra Cannals by which an area of 702 thousand acres was irrigated in 1955-56. The bulk of the area was dependent on irrigation by percolation wells and the water supply in them was largely dependent on the vicissitudes of the monsoons. The forests covering 4.1 percent of the State were insufficient to protect the hilly areas against excessive soil erosion and flat lands against dessication and erosion caused by winds. March of the desert had also to be stopped. Although by the end of the First Five Year Plan, Rajastnan became almost self-sufficient in food resources during good monsoon years of production and had become a net exporter of foodgrains, the surplus production was however only marginal. This state of economy at the end of the First Five Year Plan required continued and intensified efforts to raise the agricultural production and the standard of living of the rural masses.

The sector included programmes for increasing agricultural production, consolidation of holdings, developing animal husbandry and fisheries, forests and soil conservation, co-operation and community development and national extension service. The total outlay on Agriculture and Community Development during the year 1956-57 was Rs. 315.29 lakhs, which was 18.82 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan outlay in this Sector. The expenditure incurred during 1956-57 in this sector was Rs. 227.50 lakhs or 72.16 percent of the allotment. Rs. 220.83* lakhs were spent on Rajasthan schemes and Rs. 6.67 lakhs on Ajmer schemes. Rs. 21.78 lakhs or 9.57 percent of the total expenditure in Rajasthan was spent in the first quarter, Rs. 33.30 lakhs or 14.64 percent in the second quarter, Rs. 35.28 lakhs or 15.51 percent in the third quarter and Rs. 130.47 lakhs or 57.35 percent in the last quarter of the year. Again 6.91 percent, 10.56 percent, 11.19 percent and 41.38 percent of the allotment was spent in the first, second, third and last quarter of the year respectively. The following table gives the priorities envisaged within this sector at the beginning of the year in the outlay and priorities which actually emerged at the end of the year by expenditure :—

Programmes	Priorities in 1956-57 on the basis of	
	Outlay	Expenditure
	(In percentage)	
1. Community development & National extension services	51.96	70.81
2. Agriculture	24.96	12.41
3. Co-operation	9.93	5.72
4. Animal husbandry	6.57	2.37
5. Forests	5.25	7.84
6. Consolidation of holdings	1.11	0.83
7. Fisheries	0.22	0.02
Total	100.00	100.00

From this it follows that in original outlay the first priority was given to Community Projects and National Extention Services followed by programmes under agriculture proper. In the descending order, the priorities were given to cooperation, forests, animal husbandry, consolidation of holdings and fisheries. However, the actual expenditure indicates that these priorities were considerably altered. Community Projects and National Extension Service took about 3/4th

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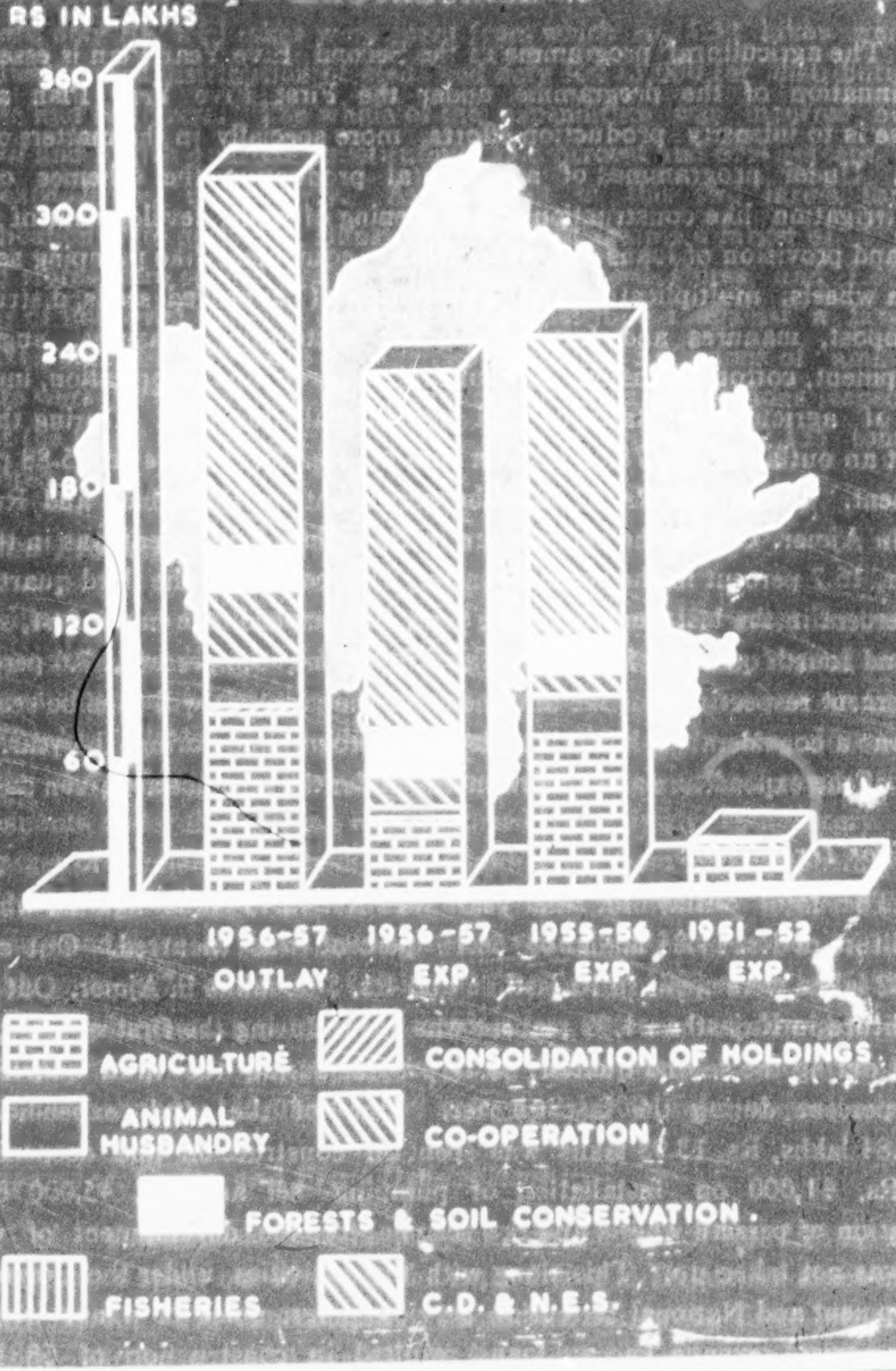
*Includes data on C. D. & N. E. S. for Ajmer which is not available separately.

OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



of the expenditure as against a little over half as originally envisaged. Forests took precedence over cooperation while the order under the remaining programmes remained almost the same although the precentage share in the total programme was considerably reduced.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural programme of the Second Five Year Plan is essentially a continuation of the programme under the First Five Year Plan and its prupose is to intensify production efforts, more specially in the matters of food grains. Under programmes of agricultural production the schemes covered minor irrigation like construction and deepening of wells, development of village tanks and provision of loans for water lifting equipment like pumping sets and persian wheels. multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, distribution of compost, manures and fertilizers, plant protection measures, sugarcane development, cotton extension, agricultural research and information, improvement of agricultural statistics and agricultural education. During the year agairst an outlay of Rs. 78.69 lakhs a sum of Rs. 28.23 lakhs or 35.88 percent was spent. Out of this Rs. 22.56 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan and Rs. 5.67 lakhs in Ajmer. Out of the expenditure in Rajasthan 8.5 percent was in the first quarter, 16.7 percent in the second quarter, 21.8 percent in the third quarter and 53.0 percent in the last quarter of the year. The expenditure in the first, second, third and fourth quarter of the year was 3.0 percent, 5.8 percent, 7.6 percent & 18.5 percent respectively of the allotment for the year. It will thus be seen that there was a considerable shortfall under this programme during the year. The details of the expenditure and achievements under the schemes are given as under.

(1) ***Minor Irrigation*** :

The total outlay for the year was Rs. 22.43 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 14.84 lakhs or 66.16 percent was incurred. Out of this Rs. 9.82 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan and Rs. 5.02 lakhs in Ajmer. Out of the expenditure in Rajasthan 4.99 percent was spent during the first quarter, 20.47 percent during the second quarter, 26.17 percent during the third quarter and 48.37 percent during the last quarter. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 14.84 lakhs, Rs. 13 98 lakhs was spent on construction and deepening of wells, Rs. 41,000 on installation of pumping set and Rs. 45,000 on the installation of persian wheels and the scheme for the development of village tanks was not taken up. This along with the activities under the Community Development and National Extension Services programmes for minor irrigation and the normal revenue Taccavi loans, resulted in construction of 6881 new wells and deepening of 4034 wells, supply of 78 pumping sets and 92 persian heels against a target of construction of 5172 wells and deepenings of 2300 wells and supply of 96 pumping sets and 300 persian wheels respectively.

(2) *Distribution of Improved Seeds, Compost, Manures and Fertilizers.*

Against an outly of Rs. 10.52 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10.05 lakhs were for multiplication & distribution of seeds and Rs. 0.47 lakhs for manures and fertilizers, only Rs. 1.43 lakhs were spent from which Rs. 1.32 lakhs were for multiplication and distribution of seeds and only Rs. 11,000 for distribution of manures and fertilizers. The whole of the expenditure was incurred only in the third and fourth quarters constituting 33.6 percent and 66.[illegible] percent of the total expenditure, respectively. As a result of this two farms for seed multiplication were opened at Banswara and Kota against a target of 5 farms, 15 seed stores were opened against a target of 25 seed stores, and 1.80 lakh maunds of improved varieties of seeds were distributed against a target of 1.50 lakhs maunds. 150 Tons of superphosphate and 3,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed against a traget of 330 tons and 3000 tons respectively. Against the target of distributing 95,000 tons of compost, 87,151 tons was distributed.

(3) *Plant Protection :*

Plant protection operations were conducted against grass-hoppers, rats and other pests and diseases for the protection of food crops, vegetables, fruit trees, seed stores and control of weeds and wheat rusts. Against an outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakhs only Rs. 0.04 lakhs were spent. With this expenditure under the plan and other plant protection measures through normal expenditure the achievements under this scheme were reported to be fairly satisfactory. Against a target of protecting 1 lakh and 3 lakh acres from grass hoppers and rats respectively, 14,000 and 3.88 lakhs acres were protected. Under control of other pests and diseases the targets achieved were 77.083 acres and 6.079 acres, 1.05 lakh units, 8270 maunds, 25 units, 219 acres and 1203 acres for field crops, vegetables, fruit trees, treatment of seed store pests, store-fumigation, weed control, wheat-rust control against a target of 70,000 acres, 10,000 acres, 60,000 units, 10,000 maunds, 150 units, 2,000 acres and 5,000 acres respectively.

(4) *Sugarcane, Cotton and Fruit Development :*

Under these three schemes, against on outlay of Rs. 2.26 lakhs, only Rs. 87,000 were spent out of which the expenditure in Rajasthan alone amounted to Rs. 53,000. The expenditure in Rajasthan during the first, second, third and fourth quarters was 18.9 percent, 24.5 percent, 9.4 percent and 27.2 percent respectively of the total. As a result of this 18000 acres were brought under sugarcane against the target of 12000 acres leading to additional production of about 78000 tons against a target of 65000 tons. 2.68 lakh acres of additional land was benifitted against the target of 2.46 lakhs acres under cotton extension scheme, leading to additional production of 33396 bales against a target of 22700 bales.

(5) *Agricultural Research and Education* :

Against the total outlay of Rs. 24.91 lakhs a sum of only Rs. 3.88 lakhs was spent during the year; Rs. 3.87 lakhs was in Rajasthan and Rs. 0.01 lakh in Ajmer. 9.04 percent of the expenditure in Rajasthan was spent during the first quarter, 16.54 percent during the second quarter, 21.19 percent during the third quarter and 53.23 percent during the last quarter of the year. Under agricultural research, work was undertaken for Botanical extension, study of Millets and pulses, Soil Survey and Field Experiments in Chemistry. As only few appointments of technical hands could be made, and that too very late during the year, the research work mostly remained at its initial stages. Preliminary training in Plant Breeding was given to the staff recruited for Botanical extension and new work on vegetables, Pholyploids and oil seed was started. The Chemistry Section completed the results of various field experiments conducted during the First Five Year Plan period and made recommendations on fertilizing and the limited use of trace elements and catalyst on selected cultivators fields. Soil Survey in half of the Banswara District and Ganganagar District was completed with the examination of 5 profiles in Banswara and 4 in Ganganagar District. Collection of 32 soil sample in Banswara District and 32 in Ganganagar District was also done. The samples will be examined in the laboratory and these areas will be delineated. The preliminary work to start soil survey of Jaipur district was also initiated through dividing the district in small blocks and in the preparation of small maps of the area. The Statistical Section prepared designs for Chemist, Pathologist and Botanist and the data furnished by the Economic Botanist regarding Maize trials was analysed. Steps were also taken to strengthen the machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics. Crop-cutting experiments were continued to be conducted on the major foodgrains and were proposed to be extended to additional crops. Agricultural college started at Udaipur during the First Five Year Plan period was strengthened.

(6) *Agricultural Marketing* :—

To provide better marketing facilities and for the introduction of Regulated Markets Act, machinery was set up in the State. During the year a sum of Rs. 22,000 was spent against a target of Rs. 0.55 lakhs and the staff was trained to undertake the work.

Agricultural Production Trends

When the Second Five Year Plan was originally framed, the targets of additional production were 6 lakh tons of foodgrains, 0.94 lakh bales of cotton, 67,000 tons of sugarcane (Gur) and 45,000 tons of oil seeds. During the year 1956-57 these targets were reviewed in the light of discussions of the Mussorie Conference and a coordinated programme was arrived at after discussions between the Agriculture, Irrigation and Planning and Development Department of the State. The targets of additional production for the plan were revised to 7.50 lakhs tons in respect of foodgrains, while the targets in respect of cotton, sugarcane and oil seeds were kept the same. These were further revised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the state Government and the revised targets were fixed at 7.87 lakhs tons of foodgrains, 2.65 lakh bales of cotton, 1.1 lakh tons of sugarcane (Gur) and 2.40 lakhs tons of oil seeds.

The various measures incorporated under agricultural programme during the year envisaged an additional production of 61,225 tons of foodgrains, 22,700 bales of cotton and 65,000 tons of sugarcane. Out of 61,225 tons of additional foodgrains, 25,000 tons was estimated to be contributed by major irrigation, 12,625 tons by minor irrigation, 10,600 tons by fertilizers and manures, 4,000 tons by improved seeds, 4,000 tons by land reclamation and development and 5,000 tons by improved agricultural practices.

Against these targets, due to decrease in irrigation under Bhakra Nangal Canal there was a decrease in achievement of production to the extent of nearly 10,000 tons as a result of major and medium irrigation works instead of the anticipated increase of 25,000 tons. As a result of minor irrigation the increase is estimated to be nearly 14,425 tons consisting of 8,000 tons due to bunds and tanks benefitting 32,000 acres, 5,150 tons due to construction of 6,881 wells (including the wells constructed in Community Project areas) benefitting an area of 20,600 acres, 1,000 tons by deepening of 3,938 wells (including the wells in Community Projects areas) benefitting 4,000 acres, 25 tons due to 7 Tube wells benefitting 100 acres and 150 tons by 64 village tanks benefitting 600 acres. Bulk of this benefit due to minor irrigation was, however, wiped off as a result of decrease under major irrigation by Bhakra Nangal Canal. Agricultural machinery is estimated to have yielded an increase of 75 tons by the instalment of 65 pumping sets and 92 persian wheels benefitting an area of 200 and 100 acres respectively. 4,180 tons of additional production resulted due to land improvement extending to an area of 3.38 lakh acres. The additional production due to distribution of improved seeds and manures and fertilizers was 9,000 tons and 10,951 tons benefitting an area of 3 lakh acres and 1.05 lakh acres respectively. Improved agricultural practices extending to an area of 0.88 lakh acres are estimated to have resulted in an additional production of 8,800 tons. Thus the total additional production as a result of plan efforts is estimated to be 37,331 tons against the target of 61,225 tons.

The target of additional sugarcane production of 65,000 tons exceeded during the year by 13,000 tons. This additional production of 78,000 tons is estimated to have been achieved to the extent of 40,000 tons as a result of irrigation by major works benefitting 4,000 acres, 10,000 tons through minor irrigation benefitting 1,000 acres, 10,000 tons through manures and fertilizers benfitting 7,000 acres, 12,000 tons by green manuring benefitting 4,000 acres and 6,000 tons through improved seeds benefitting 2,000 acres. Thus in respect of sugarcane the targets of providing manures and fertilizers and green manuring were exceeded.

In respect of cotton a target of producing 22,700 additional bales was fixed and as against this the actual achievement is estimated to be 33,396 additional bales. This has been achieved by 900 bales through major irrigation benefitting an area of 4,500 acres, 86 bales through minor irrigation benefitting an area of 500 acres, 5, 100 bales through ammonium sulphate and compost benefitting an area of 32,000 acres, 12, 240 bales through improved seeds benefitting an area of 1.83 lakh acres, 13, 770 bales through land reclamation benefitting an area of 27, 600 acres and 1300 bales through general improvement of agricultural practices extending to an area of 20,000 acres. The targets of area benefitted during the year exceeded under fertilizers and manures, improved seeds and land reclamation while the shortfall under major and minor irrigation and general improvement of agricultural practices. The targets and achievements referred to above however relate to the former territory of Rajasthan and exclude Ajmer.

Land Utilisation and Agricultural Production

Before the initiation of the Plan schemes food shortage had been a stare on the face of the people. Rajasthan was deficit in foodgrains and it had to import foodgrains to the extent of 1 lakh tons per year. The Plan schemes, thereofre, envisaged increased food production, through intensive as well as extensive cultivation. As a result of activities laying emphasis on bringing fallow land under plough, stepping up of production through better agricultural practices, seeds and manures and enhanced irrigation facilities, not only land utilisation pattern changed but had its marked effect on crop pattern too. The net area sown rose from 32.36 percent in 1954-55 to 33.53 percent in 1955-56. The area not available for cultivation was 19.58 percent in 1954-55 and was reduced to

19.13 percent in 1955–56. The area under irrigation also increased from 3.62 percent in 1954–55 to 3. 95 percent in the total area in 1955–56. As a result of the increase in the irrigation facilities, the gross irrigated area under food crops, cotton and sugarcane increased by 5.59 percent, 13.58 percent and 17.65 percent respectively during 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55.

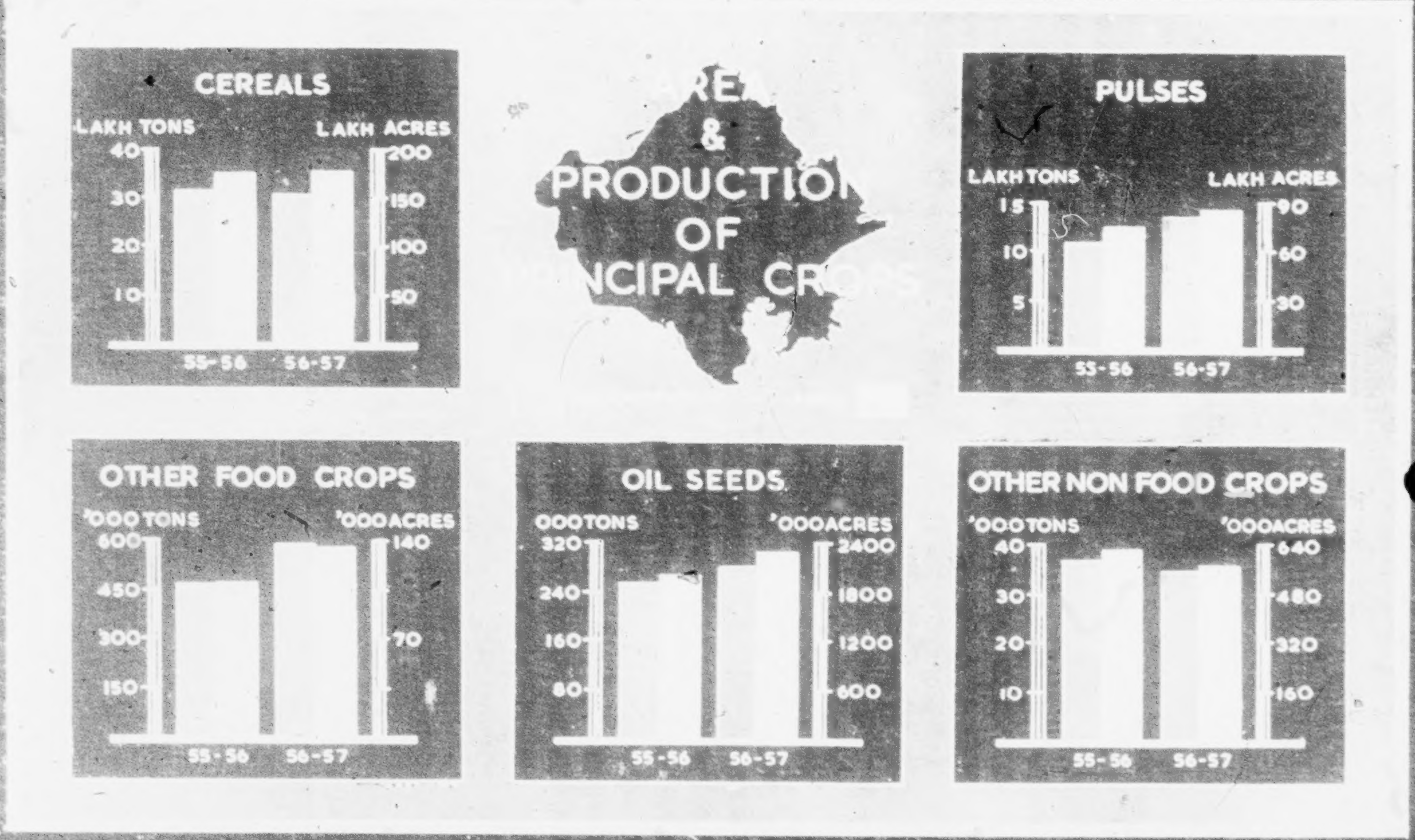
Acreage and Production

While the food crops covered 75.18 percent of the total cropped area in 1954–55, it rose to 79·93 percent in 1955–56. According to the forecast estimates of different crops for the year 1956–57 as compared to the revised forecast figures of the last year there was an increasing trend in the area under various important food crops and their production. Under wheat the area registered an increase by 36.45 percent, under Gram by 16.88 percent and under other Pulses by 9.38 percent. Under Sugarcane and Oil-seeds the increase registered in the area was 26.15 percent and 14.76 percent respectively. Detailed information on acreage under principal crops is given in Table 10.

Not only there has been an increase in the area under various important crops, the corresponding increase in the volume of agricultural output in respect of some of the crops is also very significant according to the final forecast figures for 1956–57. The marked increase has been registered in respect of the production of Wheat, Jowar, Barley, Gram and other Kharif Pulses over the last year's revised estimates by 31.20 percent, 1.82 percent, 22.41 percent, 35.93 percent and 3.55 percent respectively. The production of sugarcane and oil seeds also indicate substantial increase in the production registering 26.27 percent and 9.92 percent over the last years figures. Detailed information on yield of principal crops is given in Table 11.

II. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

Fragmentation of holdings has been described as one of the greatest impediments to the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production. The remedy has been found in the consolidation of holdings. While in many states of the country consolidation programme has been in operation during the First Five Year Plan, it was initiated in Rajasthan only during Second Five Year Plan. Realising the advantage of consolidation of holdings, viz; saving of time and labour, facitities for improvement of land through irrigation as well as dry farming practices, provision of opportunity for re-planning individual holdings and the village Abadi and provision of roads and other amenities, Rs. 32.50 lakhs were allotted for this scheme under the Second Five Year Plan for conoslidation of 31.5 lakh acres of land. Out of this,

REA
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Rs. 3.50 lakhs i. e., 10.77 percent of the Plan provision were earmarked for the year 1956-57. Against this allotment an expenditure of Rs. 1.88 lakhs i. e., 53.7 percent was incurred during the year. Bulk of the expenditure consisting of Rs. 1.52 lakhs i. e. 80.47 percent of the total was incurred during the fourth quarter, when the machinery for the consolidation activities was geared up. The expenditure during the first three quarters amounted to Rs. 0.04 lakhs or 2.39 percent, Rs. 0.05 lakhs or 2.66 percent and Rs. 0.27 lakhs or 14.48 percent respectively.

Since this scheme was entirely a new one, it was necessary to organise the department and to recruit and train personnel who could execute the operations in the field. During the year 1956-57, therefore, the activities concentrated round the recruitment of staff and training thereof. It was proposed to appoint 224 persons and train 223 persons covering all ranks of officers from the Surveyor to the Joint Director as against which 178 persons were recruited and trained. The training was held in 4 centres in the State viz.. Bassi, Bhadra, Sumerpur and Partapnagar (Udaipur). With the help of this staff and the further strength to be recruited during the following year, it is proposed to consolidate 1.00 lakh acres of land in the State during 1957-58 During the current year preliminary requirements such as prescribing of the forms, recruitment of staff, purchase of instruments, drawing materials and purchase of vehicles for conveyance, have been completed. The ground for the actual field operation to start in the following year has thus been prepared.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The programme of animal husbandry covers dairy and poultry development scheme, All India key village scheme, gaushala development and gosadans, training of staff, construction of veterinary hospitals, conversion of dispensaries into hospitals and opening of new dispensaries, mobile veterinary dispensaries, purchase and subsidy of calves and bull premium schemes, rehabilitation of nomadic breeders, camel improvement, cattle shows, hostel at the farm, sheep and wool development and Veterinary College scheme. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 20.73 lakhs a sum of only Rs. 5.40 lakhs or 26.05 percent was incurred during the year 1956-57. Out of this amount Rs. 4.89 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan. Rs. 0.56 lakhs, Rs. 1.33 lakhs, Rs. 0.69 lakhs and Rs. 2.31 lakhs or 11.4 percent, 27 2 percent, 14.2 percent and 47.2 percent were spent in Rajasthan during first, second, third and fourth quarter respectively. The remaining sum of Rs. 0.51 lakhs was spent in Ajmer. In terms of physical achivements the following targets were achieved under the various shemes.

(1) *All-India Key Village Scheme* :

Rs. 0.05 lakhs i. e. 2.40 percent were spent against Rs. 2.08 lakhs during the year. Out of this, Rs. 1,000 were spent in Rajasthan and that too during the last quarter, the remaining being spent in Ajmer. Towards the end of the year, steps were taken to start two artificial insemination centres at Ajmer and Nagour and 14 key village centres as aimed for the year.

(2) *Gaushala Development and Gosadan* :

Against Rs. 1.46 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 0.87 lakhs i. e., 59.5 percent of the allotment was incurred. Rs. 0.66 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan. Out of this, expenditure incurred during second, third and fourth quarter was 1.5 percent, 10.6 percent, and 87.9 percent respectively. Rs. 0.21 lakhs were spent in Ajmer. For the development of gaushalas, aid was given to 6 Gaushalas as envisaged for the year. The scheme of starting gosadan however was not taken up.

(3) *Poultry Development* :

Against Rs. 0.73 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.63 lakhs were earmarked for poultry development and Rs. 0.10 lakhs for reorganisation of poultry farm at Jaipur, only Rs. 0.04 lakhs i. e., 5.4 percent were spent. The entire expenditure was incurred during the fourth quarter in Rajasthan. Here again steps for organising four extension centres for the development of poultry as envisaged for the year were taken. No work, however, could be taken up for the reorganisation of poultry farm at Jaipur.

(4) *Supervisory Staff* :

Out of an outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs for the year only Rs. 0.16 lakhs i. e., 8.4 percent was spent. The entire expenditure was incurred during the last quarter. In order to strengthen the supervisory staff to cover up the various schemes under the Plan, 2 Deputy Directors and 18 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, as aimed at, were appointed towards the end of the year.

(5) *Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals* :

Against a provision of Rs. 2.84 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.26 lakhs were for construction of buildings, Rs. 0.50 lakhs for mobile dispensaries and Rs. 1.08 lakhs for the opening of Veterinary dispensaries, a sum of Rs. 3.11 lakhs was spent. Out of this, Rs. 2.95 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan and Rs. 0.16 lakhs in Ajmer. The expenditure in Rajasthan incurred during first, second, third and fourth quarter was 16.26 percent, 31.53 percent, 11.19 percent and 41.02 percent of the total, respectively. Under the scheme of starting mobile field unit, one field unit started working during the year and 17 new dispensaries, as aimed at, were opened.

(6) Bull Premium and Purchase and Distribution of Calves Scheme :

Rs. 0.21 lakh i. e., 34.4 percent was spent against Rs. 0.61 lakh during 1956-57 out of which Rs. 0.26 lakh were earmarked for Bull premium scheme and Rs. 0.35 lakh for the purchase and distribution of calves separately. The entire expenditure was incurred during the last quarter. Against the targets of selecting 250 bulls and purchasing 100 calves for providing subsidy, 100 bulls and 60 calves were selected and purchased respectively and subsidised accordingly.

(7) Dairying and Milk Supply :

Against Rs. 0.45 lakhs, Rs. 0.07 lakhs i e. 15.5 percent were spent. Whole of this expenditure was incurred during second and fourth quarter constituting 14.3 percent and 85.7 percent respectively. It is envisaged to start one Cooperative Milk Union and one Cooperative Creamery in the course of Second Five Year Plan. During 1956-57 the survey of milk pockets in Jaipur District was conducted as envisaged.

IV. COOPERATION

Out of an allotment of Rs. 31.30 lakhs for the co-operative movement in the State for 1956-57, Rs. 13.01 lakhs i.e., 41.56 percent were spent during the year out of which Rs. 0.24 lakhs were spent in Ajmer and Rs. 12.77 lakhs in Rajasthan where balk of the expenditure i.e. Rs. 12.50 lakhs amounting to 97.88 percent were spent during the fourth quarter alone. Rs. 0.03 lakhs i.e., 0.24 percent, Rs. 0.06 lakhs i.e. 0.47 percent and Rs. 0.18 lakhs i. e. 1.41 percent of of the total were spent during the first, second and third quarters respectively. In all, eleven development schemes were proposed to be taken under the cooperative sector during 1956-61, out of which 8 had been started during the current year. The progress under each of the schemes is given below :

(1) Share Capital Contribution and Subsidy for Staff :

It was proposed to contribute share capital and to give subsidy for staff to the Rajasthan State (Apex) Cooperative Bank, Central Land Mortgage Bank, 5 Central Cooperative Banks and 45 large sized societies during 1956-57. The programme was carried according to schedule.

For contribution of share capital Rs. 17.00 lakhs were provided in the 1956-57 budget. The provision for the scheme of giving subsidy for staff was

Rs. 1.01 lakhs. The expenditure against these amounted to Rs. 9.88 lakhs and Rs. 0.84 lakhs respectively. The total amount under the former was obtained by the State Government as loan from the Reserve Bank of India. As regards the latter, Central and State Governments shared the expenditure equally.

(2) Godowns for Large Sized Societies :

During the year 1956–57 six godowns for large sized societies were to be constructed. Construction of four godowns was started at Kanota, Rani, Baran and Pratappur in February, 1957, but these could not be completed because the work was started only in the last quarter of the year. On the construction of godowns against an allotment of Rs. 0.80 lakhs, only Rs. 0.09 lakhs were spent.

(3) Marketing Societies :

Five Marketing Societies were scheduled to be organised in 1956-57. Two godowns were also to be constructed under this scheme. Though all the five societies were organised, the work of construction of godowns could start very late. As such, construction of only 1 godown was started and the work remained incomplete till the end of 1956-57. The expenditure on this scheme amounted to Rs. 0.83 lakhs.

(4) Co-operative Development Fund and Agricultural Credit (Relief & Guarantee) Fund :

These two funds were to be created this year for the development of rural credit institutions by the State Government. The first was to be started this year with an amount of Rs. 0.45 lakhs and the second with Rs. 0.80 lakhs. The State Government had taken this scheme but the proposed amount could not be finally set aside for the creation of the said funds.

(5) Co-operative Farming:

Two co-operative farming societies were to be organised and subsidy was to be given to each of them. For this purpose Rs. 20,000 were provided in the budget for 1956-57. The work was completed according to schedule and the total provision was utilized.

(6) Recruitment and Training of Personnel :

To implement the schemes under the cooperative sector, the need for adequate and trained personnel was paramount. A programme for the recruitment of 521 persons and training of 321 persons was fixed for 1956–57. The actual achievements against this was recruitment of 425 persons and training of

113 persons. The target of training the personnel fell short due to late recruitment of staff. As regards expenditure incurred on these two schemes, against an allotment of Rs. 4.97 lakhs for recruitment of staff and Rs. 1.12 lakhs for training of personnel, Rs. 0.87 lakhs and Rs. 0.30 lakhs respectively were actually spent.

The number of cooperative societies and membership in the State, at the end of 1955-56 was 8077 and 2,74,718 respectively which increased to 9082 and 3,43,583 by the end of 1956-57 registering 12.44 percent and 25.07 percent increase. The number of central finance institutions, agricultural credit societies, agricultural non-credit societies had increased in 1956-57 to 24, 5452 and 489 respectively with membership of 11,353, 182508 and 14,241 respectively. This registered an increase of 26.32 percent 13.09 percent and 31.45 percent respectively in case of number of cooperative institutions as compared to 1955-56 and an increase of 33.63 percent, 38.02 percent and 49.78 percent respectively in case of membership in these categories of institutions. The decrease by 1.64 percent in case of Central non-credit societies and by 12.48 percent in its membership as compared to 1955-56 was due to amalgamation of small Agricultural non-credit societies into large sized agricultural societies. Besides these, Central Land Mortgage Banks at Ajmer and Jaipur with membership of 749 were organised during 1956-57. The number of primary land mortgage banks remained 22 as in 1955-56 but the number of membership increased to 1899 in 1956-57 from 1868 in 1955-56. The number of non-agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural non-credit societies decreased to 271 as compared to 280 in 1955-56 registering a decrease of 3.21 percent which was due to the fact that some of the societies of artisans were purely doing credit business which were later on classified as industrial societies. The number of non-agricultural non-credit societies rose to 2048 registering an increase of 13.65 percent as compared to 1955-56. In addition to these the State Cooperative Bank, with total membership of 334 was also in operation.

V. FORESTS AND SOIL CONSERVATION.

The forest development in the State was envisaged to be carried out through three different stages i e., (1) Preparation of scheme, working plans and survey, demarcation; forest research and training of personnel, (2) Development of forest through afforestation, plantation and rehabilitation of forest in different areas, and (3) Provision of amenities for forest development work including schemes on soil conservation, building of National Park and Games Sanctuaries and construction of roads and buildings. Rs. 16.56 lakhs were alloted for this sector for the year 1956-57, against which Rs. 17.84 lakhs i. e. 7.73 percent more than the allotment were spent during the year. The progress of expenditure and physical achievements under each of the schemes in this sector is given below :—

(1) *Preparation of Schemes and Training of Staff* :

Rs. 8.55 lakhs were allotted under this scheme, including Rs. 2.64 lakhs for working plan and surveys, Rs. 4.00 lakhs for demarcation and settlement, Rs. 0.38 lakhs for forest research and Rs. 1.53 lakhs for forest training to the staff. Out of this amount, Rs. 6.07 lakhs i. e., 70.9 percent of the allotment were spent during the year including Rs. 0.40 lakhs on working plan surveys, Rs. 3.78 lakhs on demarcation and settlement, Rs. 0.32 lakhs for forest research and Rs. 1.57 lakhs for training. With this amount, necessary data for preparation of working plan was collected in two divisions as planned during the year. 1878 square miles of land were demarcated against the target of 3200 square miles. Silvicultural research was organised and training was imparted to three officers, five rangers, 23 foresters and 266 forest guards at the Forest Training School in the State and at Dehradun as planned.

(2) *Developmaut of Forests* :

With a view to develop forests Rs. 0.90 lakhs for village afforestation, Rs. 3.00 lakhs for commercial plantation and Rs. 0.20 lakhs for industrial plantation, Rs. 0.50 lakhs for rehabilitation of jagir forests and Rs. 0.58 lakhs for existing forests, making a total of Rs. 5.18 lakhs, were allotted for the year 1956-57. As against this allotment, Rs. 8.66 lakhs or 67.2 percent more than the allotment were spent. Rs. 3.28 lakhs, Rs. 4.14 lakhs, Rs. 0.10 lakhs and Rs. 1.14 lakhs were spent on afforestation, commerical plantation, industrial plantation and the rehabilitation of forest scheme respectively. As a result of development measures 650 acres of land subject to water erosion and 560 acres of land subject to wind erosion has been treated by afforestation against the targets of 400 and 300 acres respectively. Commercial plantation in 1945 acres as against 1830 acres and industrial plantation in 200 acres against 200 acres target was completed. 1250 and 4200 acres of jagir and existing forest respectively were rehabilitated as against 1350 and 4200 acres respectively.

(3) *Soil Conservation and other Forest Development* :

Out of an allotment of Rs. 2.83 lakhs; Rs. 3.11 lakhs i. e., 9.89 percent more than allotment was spent on Soil Conservation and other schemes facilitating forest development. Rs. 2.03 lakhs i. e., nearly 48 percent more than allotment were spent on soil conservation measures in eroded marginal lands, hilly areas and roadside avenue plantation. Rs. 0.40 lakhs i. e., 81.8 percent more than the allotment for development of national park and games sanctuaries, and Rs. 0.12 lakhs i. e., 80 percent of the allotment for construction of roads and Rs. 0.06 lakhs i. e, 33 percent of the allotment on forest nurseries and Rs. 0.50 lakhs or 55 percent of the allotment on the construction of buildings respectively were spent. As a result of these activities 575 acres of eroded marginal land was afforested as a measure of soil conservation and 200 acres in hilly tracts and 5 miles of Roadside avenues was carried out for planting during 1957-58. One forest nursery was also established during the year, and 8 games sanctuaries were developed, 16 miles of fair weather motorable approach roads in the forest areas against a target of 11 miles were constructed.

VI FISHERIES.

Under the programme of fisheries are covered the schemes of seeding of water and establishment of nurseries. Against Rs. 0.70 lakhs provided for fisheries development during 1956-57, Rs. 0.04 lakhs i. e. 5.71 percent were spent. The whole of the expenditure was incurred in the last quarter. With this amount the preliminary work has been started.

VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

The Community Development and National Extension Service Programme had acquired considerable momentum by the end of the First Five Year Plan. During the Second Five Year Plan it is planned to cover the entire State under the programme. With this target, the year under review saw a considerable extension of coverage under the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme. 26 blocks including one allotted to the former State of Ajmer and one to Abu were added to the existing blocks whereby 76 blocks in all functioned during the year. During the period April, 1956, to September, 1956, there were 30 Community Development Blocks and 31 National Extension Service Blocks. From October, 1956, due to conversion and addition of blocks there were 10 Post Intensive Blocks, 24 Community Development Blocks and 42 National Extension Service Blocks. Thus the first phase of bringing about an intensive development of selected areas was completed during the period. Out of 10 Post Intensive Blocks referred to above, 8 were those which were opened in 1952-53 and 2 were those which were opened in 1953. These 10 blocks entered after completing their operational period into the post intensive phase. 2 Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks in April, 1956, and 4 in October, 1956. 76 Blocks operating in the State during the year under review covered an estimated population of 54.26 lakhs and extended to an area of 40,712 square miles which represent 33.97 percent and 30.79 percent of the total population and area of the State. These cover 12,811 villages out of a total of 31, 704 existing in the State, i. e., 40.41 percent.

The total outlay for the year 1956-57 for the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme was Rs. 163.81 lakhs out of the five year provision of Rs. 674.50 lakhs. The provision was slightly more than 1/5th which is the proportionate share for the year. Out of this outlay a sum of Rs. 161.10 lakhs was spent which was 93.35 percent of the total outlay for the year. Largely as a result of increase in the number of blocks the expenditure under this programme increased considerably over that of the last year of the First Five Year Plan. Of the total expenditure incurred during the year 10.81 percent was incurred in the first quarter, 15.54 percent in the second quarter, 16.21 percent in the third quarter and 57.44 percent in the last quarter of the year. The expenditure under different heads during the year under review was as under:—

Head of Expenditure	Amount spent (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Supervision	2 58	1.60
2. District Project Head quarters	35.97	23.97
3. Agriculture	5.09	3.20
4. Irrigation	5.70	4.25
5. Reclamation	0.08	0.05
6. Health and Sanitation	23.76	14.75
7. Education	8.87	5.51
8. Social Education	8.60	5.34
9. Communication	10 52	6.53
10. Rural Arts and Crafts	1.61	1.00
11. Housing	5.65	3.50
Total	112.28	69.70
Project Loans	48.82	30.30
Grand Total	161.10	100.00

The participation of the people in the execution of the development programme has been a striking feature of the activities in the community project areas. Villagers have made substantial voluntary contribution in the various fields of development. The Shramdan Fortnight organised during the year from

25th May. 1956, to 8th June, 1956, evinced keen interest. Of nearly 9961 villages in the 56 blocks then existing as many as 6385 actually participated in the Shramdan Fortnight by reporting some activity or the other to have been undertaken. The total value of peoples' participation (both Shramdan and Samptidan) during this fortnight as reported by the Block Development Officers came to Rs. 154.17 lakhs. The evaluation of the work and activities under this Shramdan Fortnight was entrusted to the Evaluation Committee appointed by the Government of Rajasthan and they have observed that "the Committee has been very much impressed by the enthusiasm of the village people and the hard work and sense of devotion of the entire block staff in organising several activities in the Block areas. "The Committee goes on to observe that" We have commented at places on the planning, organisation, contents and valuation of people's participation in the second Shramdan Fortnight. Whatever may have been the limitations in these directions, the Committee is convinced that the Shramdan Fortnight has been very successful and has either actually completed or initiated a programme of construction activities which will considerably add to the amenities of life in the rural areas. We would, in this connection, like to emphasize especially four outstanding features of the activities undertaken in this Fortnight. First, the extent of people's participation has been widespread; second, even though the amount of people's participation estimated at Rs.154.17 lakhs has been over estimated, it would be undesirable either to under-estimate the extent of activities undertaken by voluntary labour or the real benefit of large donations to the rural areas; third, most of the activities undertaken will provide much needed amenities; and finally, the items undertaken are, by and large, such which will largely benefit the community as a whole, more particularly the underpreviliged sections." About the total value of these contributions a Sample Survey was conducted by the Evaluation Committee and on the basis of the results it has been stated that "The value of Shramdan may be put at Rs. 137.82 lakhs and it would be reasonable to allow for a margin of error of Rs. 17.85 lakhs on either side." The total value of people's participation during the year 1956-57 is reported to be Rs. 165.57 lakhs.

The year under review recorded achievements under almost all sectors under the Community projects programme. The progress made during the year is briefly summarized as under—

(i) *Agriculture*

Under this programme emphasis was given to increased production by the use of fertilizers and improved seeds. During the year, 2,81,710 mds.* of seeds and 3,130 tons of fertilizers were distributed.

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*Includes distributions of seeds which was not of recognised improved variety.

(ii) *Animal Husbandry*

11 Key village Centres were started and 307 pedigree animals were supplied.

(iii) *Reclamation*

Inspite of scarcity of water resources nearly 38,348 acres of land against the target of 10,100 acres were reclaimed during this period.

(iv) *Irrigation*

Irrigation being one of the most important sectors of the programme a large amount of Tacavi was distributed for the construction of wells in the block areas. 4,763 new wells against the target of 5,050 wells were dug and other small irrigation measures were taken up, whereby above 18 thousand acres were added to the irrigated land.

(v) *Health & Rural Sanitation*

All the primary health centres in the Community Development Blocks functioned satisfactorily. More emphasis was laid on the prevention of diseases than their cure. In order to prevent the spread of Malaria in the rural areas, efforts were made for the construction of drains, soak-pits, and pavement of streets.

(vi) *Drinking Water Supply*

As the country-side stands more in need of water requirements than other amenities of life, alround efforts were made to provide the villages with the sanitary type of wells. Thus 1,404 new wells against the target of 2,500 wells were constructed and 1,155 wells were renovated.

(vii) *Education and Social Education*

Till the end of the year 1956-57, under this programme, 454 primary schools against the target of 380 schools were opened and 73 schools were converted into those of basic type.

In the field of social education the main activities were the following:—

(1) Opening of adult education centres.
(2) Starting of recreation and physical centres.
(3) Organising camps, seminars and peoples' organisations.

The number of Adult Education Centres opend upto the end of the year under the Community Development and National Extension Service programme was 1,511 and in these centres nearly 75000 adults were trained.

(*viii*) *Communication*

2,357 miles of Kachha and Pucca roads against the target of 1675 miles of Roads were constructed. The term Kachha Road and Pucca Road however do not confirm to the normal P. W. D. concepts.

(*ix*) *Cottage Industries*

Production-cum-training centres for weaving and Cotton Carding, Block smithy, tanning, bee-keeping in Dungarpur and Rajsamand Blocks and wool carding and namda making were started.

(*x*) *Cooperation*

Extension of cooperative movements was given importance in the programme and 758 cooperative societies against the target of 625 were organised and 38,051 new members were enrolled. The Panchayats cooperated in the execution of the programme, particularly, in the construction and repairs of drinking water wells, school-buildings, distribution of seeds and fertilizers etc.

The above review of the progress made under the community projects programme indicates that the movement has been successful in arousing people's enthusiasm for self-help to raise their own standard of living and in bringing about a change in the outlook of the people.

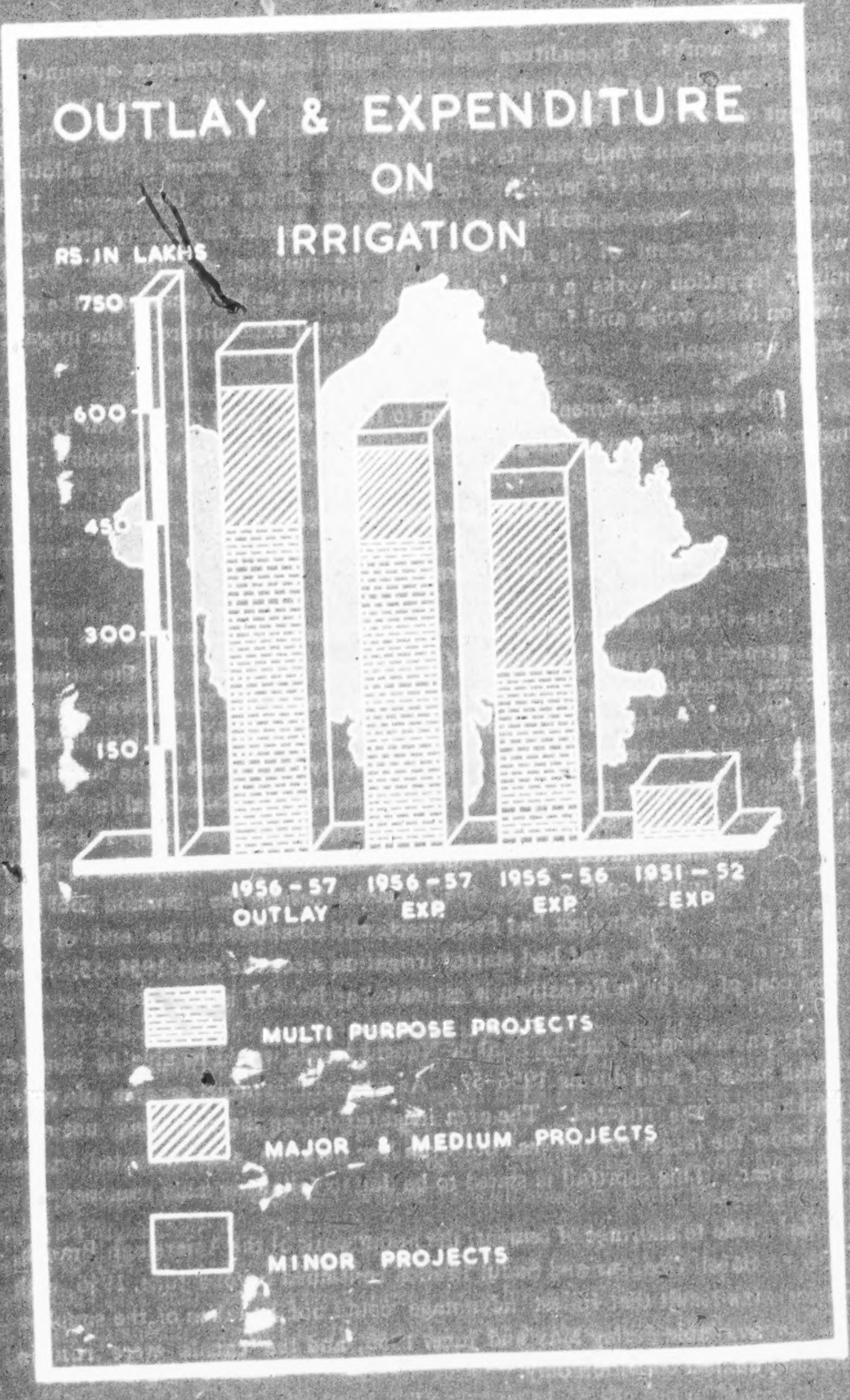
CHAPTER V.

IRRIGATION

At the end of the First Five Year Plan out of 283.03 lakh acres of net cropped area only 33.35 lakhs i. e. 11.78 percent was under irrigation, most of which was by wells. Pereunial irrigation by Plan works had not started in the State except mainly in the Gang Canal, Bhakra and Jawai areas. The work on minor projects viz., Bhakra and Chambal as also on some other medium and minor projects started under the First Five Year Plan, was still in progress. It had to be continued during the year 1956-57. It was estimated that such medium and minor irrigation works on completion would yield additional irrigation of about 6.18 lakh acres. But looking to the bulk of the cultivation depending on precarious and scanty rainfall and the large scope for the development of water resources of the State, it was considered to be necessary to take up more irrigation projects to increase the irrigation potential. It was with this background that Rs. 675.29 lakhs i. e. 32.70 percent of the total outlay for the year 1956-57 was allotted for irrigation sector.

Rs. 560.73 lakhs i. e. 83.03 percent of the allotment for the year was spent during 1956-57. This includes Rs. 173.91 lakhs which is the estimated expenditure incurred on Bhakra Nangal common works. The expenditure during the first quarter was Rs. 77.15 lakhs i. e. 19.94 percent ; during second quarter it amounted to Rs. 62.79 lakhs i. e. 16.23 percent and during the third quarter Rs. 99.77 lakhs, i. e. 25.79 percent of the total expenditure during the year excluding the share of common works on Bhakra Nangal. The expenditure during the last quarter of the year increased to Rs. 147.11 lakhs, i. e. 38.04 percent of the total expenditure in Rajasthan, excluding expenditure on common works of Bhakra-Nangal.

There were in all 108 schemes being executed under the irrigation sector during 1956-57. These may broadly be classified under 4 categories viz., (a) Multi-purpose projects i. e. Bhakra and Chambal Projects, (b) Plan works, including major and medium works, (c) Scarcity area works, and (d) Minor



OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION

irrigation works. Expenditure on the multi-purpose projects amounted to Rs. 413.79 lakhs i. e. 94.55 percent of the allotment in these works and 73.79 percent of the total expenditure on irrigation sector during the year. The expenditure on plan works was Rs. 47.53 lakhs i. e. 62.6 percent of the allotment on plan works and 8.47 percent of the total expenditure on the sector. 12.43 percent of the total expenditure on irrigation was spent on scarcity area works where 61.75 percent of the allotment for the purpose was utilised. On the minor irrigation works a sum of Rs. 29.69 lakhs i. e. 60.8 percent of the allotment on these works and 5.29 percent of the total expenditure in the irrigation sector was spent.

Physical achievements in relation to the targets fixed for the year 1956–57 under each of these major categories of irrigation projects are given below :—

Multipurpose Project

(a) Bhakra-Nangal Irrigation Project :

The site of the main dam is located in Punjab, but Rajasthan is a partner in this greatest multipurpose project of the country and shares in the irrigation and power generation benefits to accrue under the project. The work in Rajasthan territory consisted of construction of main canals and branches and masonry works on channels. The irrigation supply is received at the boarder of Rajasthan through the regulator at the tail of the Bhakra Main Canal in Punjab. This project in Rajasthan is confined to the Ganganagar district of the State. The work on canals started in 1952 and was expected to be completed in 1957 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 464.78 lakhs besides the common pool and Punjab's share. This project had been practically completed at the end of the First Five Year Plan and had started irrigation since the year 1954–55. The revised cost of works in Rajasthan is estimated at Rs. 447 lakhs.

It was estimated that the Bhakra–Nangal canals would be able to irrigate 3.22 lakh acres of land during 1956–57. As against this target an area of only 1.05 lakh acres was irrigated. The area irrigated during the year was not only much below the target for the year but even less than the area irrigated in the previous year. This shortfall is stated to be due to following main reasons:—

(a) Due to shortage of cement, the lining work of the Amarsingh Branch, South Ghaggar and Sadul Branch continued beyond June, 1956, with the result that fullest advantage could not be taken of the supplies available during May and June, 1956, and the canals were run in unlined condition only.

(b) In September, 1956, the supplies made available from Punjab were very erratic and for nearly 20 days of the critical irrigation period they remained without supply due to low river discharge and some difficulties in the main Bhakra system in Punjab. The channels could not, therefore, be run according to plans for picking up irrigation.

(c) During October there was good rainfall over the area and many of the cultivators could do their sowing without the aid of the canal water.

(d) The settlement of cultivators on land fell behind the schedule resulting in lesser irrigation.

During the year, Rs. 23.24 lakhs were spent on building construction on main canal and Rs. 14.31 lakhs on buildings at sub-branches. Besides, 4.36 lakh c. ft. of masonry and concrete work and 4208. 88 lakh c. ft. of earth work was completed on sub-branches, distributaries and minors.

(b) Chambal Project :

This again is a multipurpose project in which Rajasthan is a partner with Madhya Pradesh. The work was initiated during the First Five Year Plan period.

The work executed on the project during the year fell into two categories (i) Construction of Kota Barrage. (ii) Construction of Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal. On Kota Barrage the work of rock cutting was started in November, 1956, and was expected to be completed at the end of June, 1957. The quantity of rock cut to the end of the year was 47.45 lakh c. ft. or 79.8 percent of the total quantity of work to be done. The stone masonry of Kota Barrage had already been started in March, 1954 and was expected to be completed by the end of December, 1957. 18.44 lakh c. ft. or 68.78 percent of total masonry work was completed by the end of the year under review. The concrete work was started since June, 1956, and was expected to be finished by December, 1958. The total concrete work finished upto March, 1957, was 2.59 lakhs c.ft. or 11.2 percent of the total work to be done. The two canals which take off from the Kota Barrage are estimated to irrigate 11 lakh acres in both Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States. The work of rock-cutting under Right Main Canal started in June, 1954, and is expected to be completed upto June, 1958. Some work under the Left Canal had also been started since January, 1954, and it was expected to be finished by the end of June, 1957. The earth work on these canals was started in January, 1955, and it is estimated that the total work will be completed upto March, 1959. The total earth work completed by the end of March, 1957, was 2691.28 lakh c. ft. i. e. 40.8 percent of the total estimated quantity of 6600 lakh c. ft. The total expenditure during the year 1956-57 on Kota Barrage, Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal was Rs. 182.00 lakhs i. e. full 100 percent of the allotment.

Plan Works

Budget provision for 30 plan works in the State was made during 1956-57. Out of these, 15 were such as were left incomplete at the end of the First Five Year Plan and were to be continued during the year whereas 15 new works were to be taken up. A sum of Rs. 47.53 lakhs or 62.6 percent of the allotment was spent on these works during the year 1956-57. A target of irrigating 130.20 thousand acres through these works was fixed against which only 50.80 thousand acres were irrigated. A broad factual background of the progress on selected plan works is given below :—

(a) *Jawai* :

This project was started in 1946 and was expected to be completed by the end of 1957. A sum of Rs. 11.77 lakhs was spent during 1956-57 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The annual irrigation from this project is expected to be 46.0 thousand acres. The actual irrigation during 1956-57 was 34 thousand acres. The storage was only partial as the crest gates of the dam had not been installed.

(b) *Parvati* :

This project will serve Bharatpur district and is expected to be completed by the end of 1959. Rs. 11.92 lakhs were spent during 1956-57, raising the total expenditure incurred on this project by the end of March, 1957, to Rs. 64.29 lakhs as against the total estimated cost of Rs. 87.10 lakhs. Irrigation from this project has not yet started, but it is expected that 37 thousand acres of land will be irrigated by the end of Second Five Year Plan.

(c) *Meja* :

This is also one of the medium projects under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 1959. The total estimated cost for this project is Rs. 59.0 lakhs and Rs. 10.61 lakhs were spent during 1956-57 as against the allotment of Rs. 6 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1957, was Rs. 47.75 lakhs. The project will irrigate 30 thousand acres of land on completion and during 1956-57, 3.6 thousand acres of land was irrigated.

(d) *Morel* :

The work of Morel project started in 1948 and it is expected to be completed by 1958. The total estimated cost for this project is Rs. 41 lakhs out of which Rs. 39.42 lakhs were spent by the end of March, 1957. The expenditure incurred during 1956-57 was Rs. 4.13 lakhs as against the allotment of Rs. 3.92 lakhs. The area irrigated during 1956-57 was 2.20 thousand acres as against the target of 24 thousand acres.

(e) *Nahar Sagar* :

The work on Nahar Sagar Project was taken up during the year 1954 and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1958. The estimated cost for this work is Rs. 1.94 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.63 lakhs were spent upto March, 1957. The total expenditure incurred during the year under review was Rs. 0.25 lakhs i. e. 39.68 percent as against the allotment of Rs. 0.63 lakhs. During the year 1956-57, only 500 acres were irrigated as against the target of 3,000 acres.

(f) *Bankli*:

The construction work on this project was taken up in 1953 and has now been nearly completed. The cumulative expenditure incurred upto March, 1957, was Rs. 9.54 lakhs as against the estimated cost of Rs. 9.80 lakhs, The expenditure incurred on the project during the year 1956–57 was Rs. 0.80 lakhs. A target of 9.2 thousand acres was fixed for the year 1956–57 against which only 4.1 thousand acres were irrigated in Jalore and Pali districts.

(g) *Hemawas*:

This project will serve Pali district and is expected to be completed by the end of 1958. The estimated cost for this project is Rs. 5.45 lakhs and against this, Rs. 4.18 lakhs were spent upto March, 1957. During the year under review, Rs. 0.24 lakhs were spent against an allotment of Rs. 1.15 lakhs. The total irrigation during the year 1956–57 was 3.3 thousand acres as against the ultimate potential of 5.4 thousand acres.

(h) *Juggar*:

This project was started in the year 1953 and the entire work on this project is expected to be completed by the end of 1958. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 19.50 lakhs for this project, Rs. 10.98 lakhs were spent upto March, 1957. The expenditure incurred during the year 1956- 57 was Rs. 0.44 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Only 1000 acres were irrigated during the year under review.

Scarcity area work

21 Scarcity Area Works were under construction during the First Five Year Plan, which continued during 1956–57. The district-wise distribution according to size of these works is as under :—

District	Number of works estimated to cost between Rs.				
	0–1 lakhs	1–5 lakhs	5–10 lakhs	10 lakhs & above	Total
1. Banswara	—	1	—	—	1
2. Bhilwara	—	2	—	2	4
3. Bundi	—	—	2	—	2
4. Chittorgarh	—	1	—	1	2
5. Dungarpur	—	—	—	1	1
6. Jhalawar	—	—	—	1	1
7. Kota	—	—	—	2	2
8. Sirohi	—	—	—	1	1
9. Tonk	—	—	—	2	2
10. Udaipur	—	2	—	3	5
Total	—	6	2	13	21

These works were estimated to cost Rs. 340.26 lakhs. The total expenditure on these works upto March, 1956, had amounted to Rs. 149.28 lakhs and out of the allotment of Rs. 108.73 lakhs, Rs. 69.72 lakhs i. e. 61.75 percent of the allotment had been spent during 1956–57. It is expected that these works, on completion, would irrigate nearly 270 thousand acres of land, out of which 169.0 thousand acres will be irrigated under the Second Five Year Plan alone. During 1956–57, as against the target of irrigation of 15000 acres the actual achievement was only 2200 acres.

Minor Irrigation works

Rs. 47.94 lakhs had been allotted for minor irrigation works numbering 70 spread over Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota divisions of the State. It is expected that these works on completion would irrigate 196 thousand acres in the State. All of these works are expected to be completed during the Second

Five Year Plan period itself. In 1956-57 only 25 thousand acres were irrigated. The expenditure on these works during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 29.69 lakhs representing 60.84 percent of the allotment. Out of the works under execution, 27 works have so far been completed and the rest will be continued during the next year.

While data about area irrigated from individual developmental irrigation works has been given above, the data for overall irrigation pattern in the State for the year 1956-57 have not yet been made available. On the basis of the data relating to the canal area, it is evident that 7.96 lakh acres of area was irrigated during 1956-57 by the canals—1.05 lakh acres by Bhakra and North Ghaggar Canals and 6.91 lakh acres by Gang Canals. In 1955-56, the area irrigated by canals represented 21.0 percent of the total irrigated area. During that year, out of the total irrigated area of 3335 thousand acres, 702 thousand acres were irrigated by canals, 440 thousand acres by tanks, 2154 thousand acres by wells and 39 thousand acres by other sources.

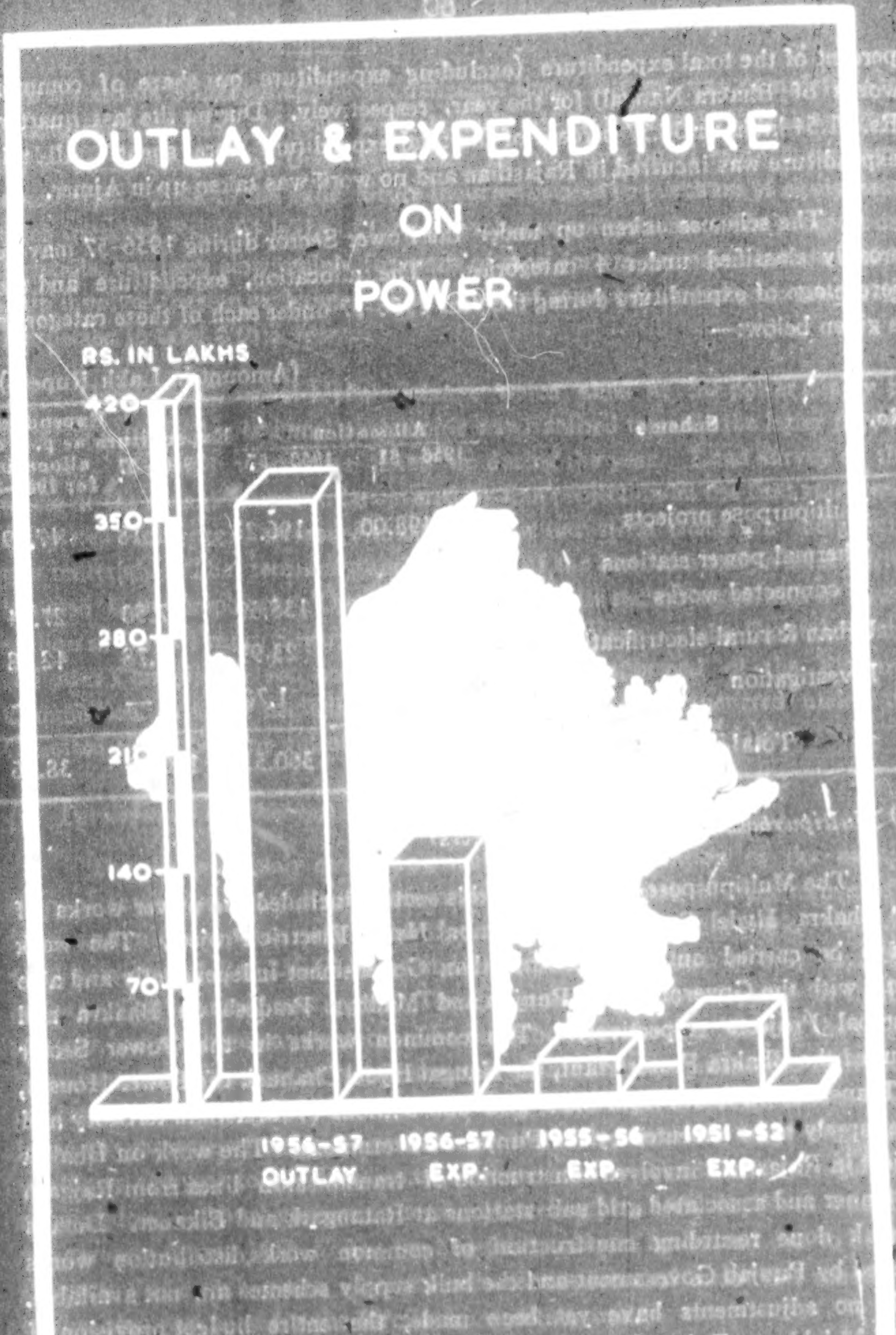
During 1955-56, 601 thousand acres of area had been irrigated more than once. The crop-wise distribution of gross irrigated area indicated that out of the total of 3937 thousand acres, 2984 thousand acres were under food crops, 301 thousand acres were under cotton, 60 thousand acres were under sugar-cane and 592 thousand acres were under other crops. The area under irrigation has been consistently on the increase.

CHAPTER VI.

POWER

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were 21 State owned and 21 privately owned Power Houses working in Rajasthan. The total capacity of the power houses had increased to 43.65 thousand K. W. and the installed generating capacity to 2.73 K.W. per thousand of the population and 0. 33 K.W. per sq. mile. Inspite of this development, at the end of the Plan a number of the district headquarters had remained unelectrified and some important towns in the State had not known modern amenities of electricity. The Bhakra & Chambal Hydro Electric Projects, work on which was started during the First Five Year Plan, were still in the initial stages and work on them had to be taken up under the Second Five Year Plan. Development of thermal power stations in the State, as also the distribution work :under them, had to be invigorated to speed up electric production required for the industrial development of the State on which great emphasis has been laid under the Second Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs was, therefore, allotted under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of power in the State, out of which Rs. 360.53 lakhs or 18.05 percent were provided for the year 1956-57.

The total expenditure during the year 1956—57 for the schemes under Power sector, excluding the share in common works of Bhakra Nangal, amounted to Rs. 56.13 lakhs or 20.32 percent of the allotment (excluding the allotment for common works on Bhakra Nangal) for the year 1956-57. The entire amount of Rs. 84.33 lakhs is estimated to have been spent on common works. Inspite of marked improvement during the year over the preceding year's performance, the progress in this sector, taking into consideration the outlay for the year, has not been satisfactory for want of material and equipment which are largely to be imported. It is estimated that the total Foreign exchange involved on it during the Plan period would amount to Rs. 849.39 lakhs. The expenditure during the first three quarters was Rs 3.77 lakhs or 6.72 percent, Rs. 14.17 lakhs or 25.25 percent, Rs. 16.65 lakhs or 29.66



OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON POWER

percent of the total expenditure (excluding expenditure on share of common works of Bhakra Nangal) for the year, respectively. During the last quarter, Rs. 21.54 lakhs or 38.37 percent of the total expenditure were spent. All this expenditure was incurred in Rajasthan and no work was taken up in Ajmer.

The schemes taken up under the Power Sector during 1956-57 may be broadly classified under 4 categories. The allocation, expenditure and the percentage of expenditure during the year 1956-57 under each of these categories is given below:—

(Amount in Lakh Rupees)

S. No.	Scheme	Allocation 1956–61	Allocation 1956–57	Expenditure 1956–57	Expenditure as p. c. of allocation for 1956-57
1.	Multipurpose projects	1498.00	196.23	93.18	47.49
2.	Thermal power stations & connected works	386.16	138.69	37.50	27.04
3.	Urban & rural electrification	112.35	23.91	9.78	42.68
4.	Investigation	3.00	1.70	—	—
	Total	1999.51	360.53	140.46	38.96

(a) Multipurpose Hydro Electric Projects:

The Multipurpose works under this sector included the power works of the Bhakra Hydel System and Chambal Hydro Electric Project. The work was to be carried out by the Rajasthan Government independently and also jointly with the Government of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh on Bhakra and Chambal Projects respectively. The common works in the Power Sector included the Bhakra Power Plant, the Nangal Hydel Channel, the Power Houses, the Transmission Lines from their grid sub-stations to Rajasthan territory and were largely to be executed by the Punjab Government. The work on Bhakra Project in Rajasthan involved construction of transmission lines from Rajgarh to Bikaner and associated grid sub-stations at Ratangarh and Bikaner. Details of work done regarding construction of common works,distribution works executed by Punjab Government and the bulk supply schemes are not available. While no adjustments have yet been made, the entire budget provision of Rs. 84.33 lakhs as Rajasthan's share in construction of common works is being treated to have been spent. Against the schemes for local distribution works a sum of Rs. 8.80 lakhs was spent against a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year. During the year, excavation of pits was done for 56 miles and 11 poles were erected on Sriganganagar-Raisinghnagar line. Survey was completed for Ratangarh-Sikar line. 16 poles were located at Laxmangarh-Nawalgarh line and 36 on Raisinghnagar-Bijainagar line. In all, work on 91 route miles was commenced. Bulk of the expenditure incurred related to purchase of equipment which involved Rs. 1.04 lakhs of foreign exchange component. The progress on the whole, has been slow mainly for want of steel for transmission towers which again involved foreign exchange. The supply of towers from indigenous sources is expected to take 2 to 3 years.

Under the Chambal Hydel Scheme which aims at the power supply to Rajasthan in 1960, personnel programme was finalised towards the latter part of the year. No field work was taken up during the year. Load survey of the whole of the area proposed to be covered by this project under the first stage was completed with special reference to old and new industries based on indigenous raw materials. The reconnaissance survey of the Northern and Western grids has also been completed. The project report for the second stage with a power station at Rana Pratap Sagar has been prepared and sent to the Central Water & Power Commission for scrutiny and the final approval of the Planning Commission. Almost negligible expenditure was, therefore, incurred under the Chambal Hydel Scheme out of the budget provision of Rs. 9.90 lakhs.

(b) Development of Thermal Power Stations.

The scheme mainly covers augmentation and renovation of the existing thermal power stations in Rajasthan as well as construction of long transmission lines and augmentation and renovation of the distribution net work. Out of a total provision of Rs. 138.69 lakhs under this scheme a sum of only Rs. 37.50 lakhs or 27.04 percent was spent. The progress on the development of thermal stations has not been satisfactory. The main bottlenecks in achieving the targets have been the delays in the procurement of plants and equipment, the difficiculty in getting steel supplies for civil works, the shortage of foreign exchange and lastly the shortage of technical personnel with the department. Steps were taken up during the year to overcome some of these bottlenecks so that future progress may improve. Diesel generating sets aggregating to 1050 K. W. at 4 stations were erected during 1956-57 but the benefits could not be derived due to delay in the receipt of switch-gears. No expenditure was incurred under this scheme out of the plan provision for the former Ajmer State area.

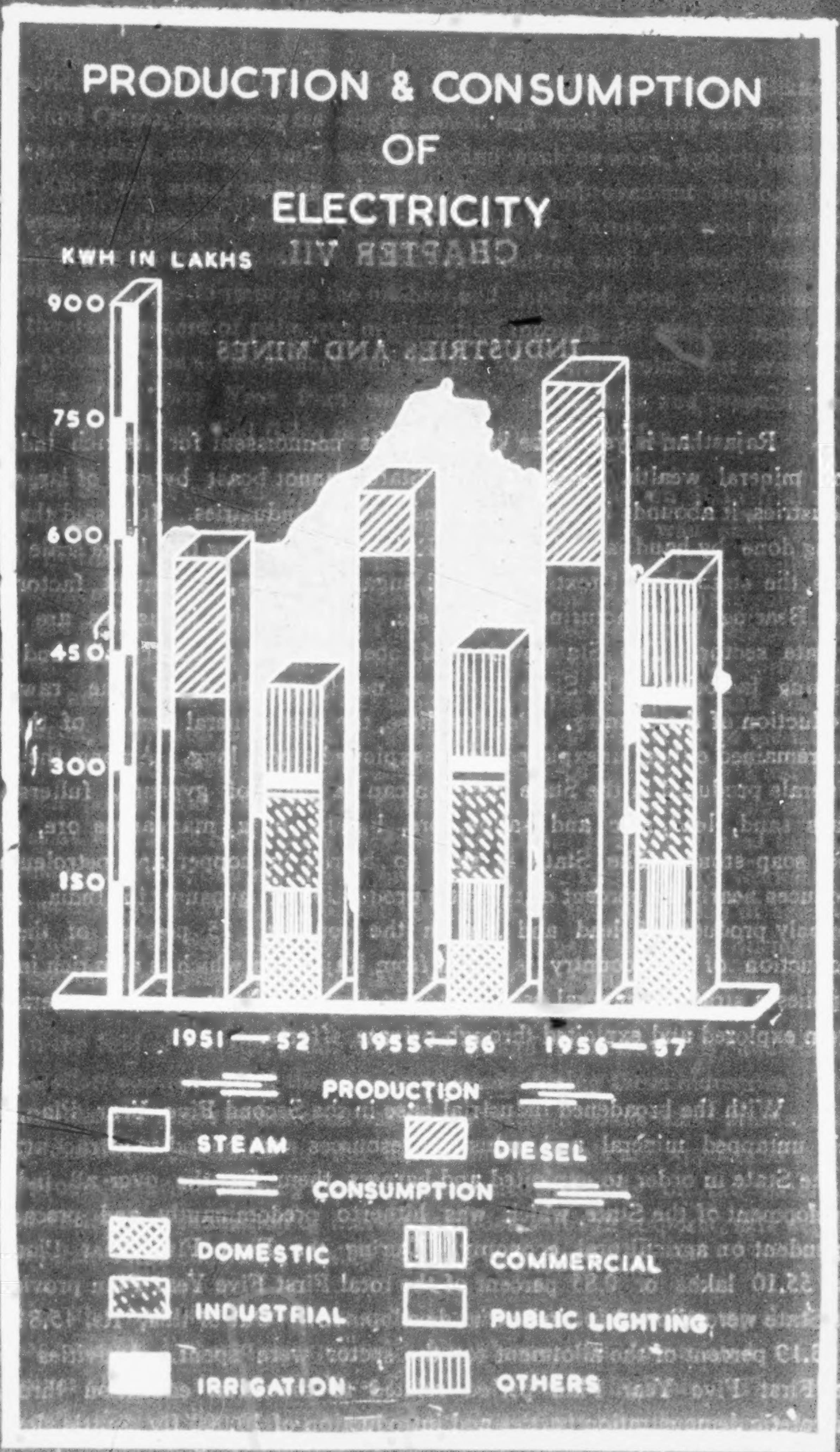
(c) Rural & Urban Electrification Schemes.

The scheme provides for the installation of diesel and steam generating sets providing 5700 K. W. installed capacity, alongwith the transmission and distribution lines. During the year, a sum of Rs. 9.78 lakhs was spent out of a total provision of Rs. 23.91 lakhs on the purchase of equipment and material and installation of plants at places where these were received. Work on transmission lines under this scheme was commenced, laying 7 miles of lines.

(d) Investigations.

The proposed work under this scheme was not taken up.

It will, therefore, be seen that inspite of increase in tempo as compared to previous year, the progress under the Power sector during the year, looking to the provision, has been extremely slow. At the end of the year the installed plant capacity remained the same, since no benefit could be drawn from the new additions. The units generated during 1955–56 were 71.463×10^6 while in 1956-57 the figures stood at 80.965×10^6 units. Thus the generation per thousand persons rose from 4475 units in 1955–56 to 5069 units in 1956–57. Out of the total electricity generated during the year 1956–57, 55.332×10^6 units or 68.34 percent were sold to the consumers. The pattern of sale during the year 1956-57 revealed that 10.196×10^6 units or 18.43 percent were sold for domestic and residential purposes, 9.138×10^6 units or 16.32 percent for commercial purposes, and 2.569×10^6 units or 4.64 percent for public lighting purposes, 1.779×10^6 units or 3.21 percent for irrigation and agricultural purposes and 13.076×10^6 units or 23.63 percent for water works, 18.574×10^6 units or 33.57 percent for industrial purposes.


PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION
OF
ELECTRICITY
KWH IN LAKHS
900
750
600
450
300
150
1951—52
1955—56
1956—57
PRODUCTION
STEAM
DIESEL
CONSUMPTION
DOMESTIC
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
PUBLIC LIGHTING
IRRIGATION
OTHERS

CHAPTER VII.

INDUSTRIES AND MINES

Rajasthan is yet to be known to its connoisseur for its rich industrial and mineral wealth. Although the State cannot boast by way of large scale industries, it abounds in small scale and cottage industries. It is said that anything done by hand is well done in Rajasthan. Among the large scale industries, the state has 11 textile mills, 2 sugar factories, 2 cement factories, 1 Ball Bearing manufacturing factory etc. Bulk of the industries are in the private sector. The State owns and operates only a sugar mill and a few ginning factories The State produces nearly one-third of the raw wool production of the country. Besides these, the vast mineral wealth of the State has remained either unexplored or unexploited since long. Among the major minerals produced in the State mention can be made of gypsum, fullers-earth, glass sand, lead, zinc and salins, ore, lignite, mica, manganese ore, marble and soap-stone. The State is said to be rich in copper and petroleum. It produces nearly 92 percent of the total production of gypsum in India, and is the only producer of lead and zinc in the country. 25 percent of the mica production of the country is again from Rajasthan which is also rich in beryl supplies-a strategic mineral used in atomic fission. Bulk of the minerals are again explored and exploited through private efforts.

With the broadened industrial base in the Second Five Year Plan, these rich untapped mineral and industrial resources were bound to attract attention of the State in order to exploited and harness them for the over-all industrial development of the State, which was hitherto predominantly and precariously dependent on agricultural economy. During the First Five Year Plan only Rs. 55.10 lakhs or 0.85 percent of the total First Five Year Plan provision in the State were allotted for industrial development. Out of this, Rs. 45.84 lakhs or 83.19 percent of the allotment for the sector were spent. Activities during the First Five Year Plan period related to industrial education through 4 peripatetic demonstration parties and introduction of 10,000 fly shuttle sleys and looms of improved designs, improvement of marketing facilities through opening of emporia, opening of cottage industries institutes at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rajgarh and Churu, imparting training in cotton and wool spinning and weaving, printing and dyeing, tailoring and blacksmithy and machine work, hosiery, lacquer, namda, durri and niwar making, sheep and wool improvement through one sheep breeding research station, 3 sheep breeding farms, 4 wool grading and marketing organisations, 40 extension centres and 1 wool analysis laboratory; subsidies to improve the method and yield of soap production as well as the development of palm gur organisation through 30 centres opened at different places. The achievements were in no way spectacular but emphasis during the First Five Year Plan was mainly on training and preparing for intensive efforts in specified fields in the Second Five Year Plan.

The Second Five Year Plan therefore laid emphasis on industrial and mineral development. Through industrial development it was envisaged to achieve increased production of consumers goods, to ensure better quality of goods, to increase employment opportunity and to bring the industries more and more in the cooperative fold. Rs. 564.25 lakhs were alloted for development of industries. While in the Plan of the State, the establishment and working of large scale and medium industries was largely left to the initiative and effort of private sector, provision was made for granting financial assistance to industries through the Industrial Finance Corporation established during the First Five Year Plan period and to share in the capital involved in establishing certain industries as well as to make other facilities available. It was proposed to start three cement factories, one rayon and one nylon mill, two railway workshops, two cooperative sugar mills, two textile mills, besides the expansion of existing units to run them on economic lines. Preliminary steps were taken during the year to execute these proposals in the later years of the Second Five Year Plan.

In the field of cottage, small scale and village industries and handicrafts, the Plan effort centred round the various problems facing these industries. The Plan provides for grant of financial assistance through loans and grants, training of technical personnel in the use of modern tools and appliances at the various production-cum-training centres, assistance in supply of raw materials and modern tools, organisation of market facilities through emporia, sale depots and sale rebates and subsidies, quality marking etc.

For the industrial development it was also necessary to tap the large variety of minerals, hitherto unexploited. No scheme was formulated for the development of mines during the First Five Year Plan of the State. The production trends during the last 3 years show that efforts have been made by the private licencees or lessees, towards greater production of minerals. It was as working capital and Rs. 0.15 lakhs as share capital against the target of Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 0.15 lakhs respectively. The schemes of development of handloom industry were partly financed under the State Plan and mostly through the aid from All India Handloom Board. The expenditure incurred under the State Plan of these schemes amounted to Rs. 6.53 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 9.75 lakhs during the year 1956-57.

(b) Development of Khadi and village Industries:

The activities under this scheme were partly financed by the provision under the State Plan and partly by the loans advanced through All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Rs. 1.20 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 6.33 lakhs were spent under the State Plan on the administrative organisation and advance for Khadi Hundies. All India Khadi and Village Industries Board spent Rs. 15.36 lakhs during the year in reorganisation and promotion of khadi and village industries. The activities related to oil industries, leather industries, tanning, hand pounding of rice, atta chakki, palm gur and khandsari, match, bee-keeping, soap, fibre, pottery and Ambar Charkha etc. Training was given to the people for working these industries. Rebates were also given for promotion of these industries. 1 saranjam workshop, 1 wool production centre was started. 2050 Ambar Charkha were constructed against a target of 5000 for the year. 5 centres for cane-gur were developed. The Khadi and Village Industries Board was mainly concerned with provision of loans and subsidies for the promotion of these industries. The physical targets could not therefore be fixed before hand. However the activities during the year resulted in production of 120110 pounds of hand-made paper in 5 centres, 97887 pounds of soap in 25 centres, 15000 match-boxes in two match centres, 15000 maunds of palm-gur and 58726 pounds of Ambar yarn and 60063 sq. yds., of cloth made from Ambar yarn, besides 137293 sq. yards of mixed cloth.

(c) Development of Handicraft:

Rajasthani handicrafts, though are very popular, yet their quality was neither standardised so as to attract big buyers in India and foreign countries, nor there was any agency for promoting market for these articles. Therefore, 3 quality marking centres envisaged to be opened during the year, were started in the State with an expenditure of Rs. 0.05 lakhs. These centres, under their expanded activities will take up standardisation of goods produced by cottage and small scale industries. Two new emporia were started at Jodhpur and Udaipur with an expenditure of Rs.1.20 lakhs for marketing handicrafts. With the merger of Ajmer and Abu a major emporium was also opened at Ajmer and one sub-emporium at Mt. Abu. These emporia were at present mainly dealing with the handicraft goods. In due course, however, they will also serve as nucleus for marketing the products of all small scale industries. Besides, a handicraft section was also organised at the State headquarters to plan and supervise the execution of the schemes relating to development of handicrafts. In all, Rs. 1.34 lakhs were spent on these schemes against a provision of Rs. 4.60 lakhs.

(d) Sheep and wool improvement :

Under this scheme, the target of establishing one sheep breeding and research station, one wool research laboratory and one sheep and wool training school to train 24 workers were fully achieved during 1956-57. Against the target of starting one wool grading and marketing centre 5 such centres were started during the year. Besides, 1 blanket production centre and druggets and carpet centre was also started. As against the target of 20 artisan, 16 were trained in improved techniques of druggets and carpets and 7 thousand sq. yards of druggets and carpets were produced. Rs. 2.19 lakhs were spent against a provision of Rs. 4.31 lakhs on the sheep and wool improvement scheme during 1956-57.

(e) Production-cum-Training Centre :

The development of cottage and small scale industries was envisaged with the objectives of providing increased production of consumer goods and increased employment to the people in the villages. Most of the industries in the rural areas were being operated by un-trained persons. 4 production-cum-training centres against a target of 17 were started to impart training to 80 persons in different industries during 1956-57. Besides the activities in the rural area, attention was also focused on the improvement of working conditions of gadia-lohars who lead nomadic life and earned their livelihood through small scale blacksmithy. To encourage their industry and to train them in it so that they may settle at a place, 1 workshop to impart training was established at Chittorgarh. Against an outlay of Rs. 3.67 lakhs, Rs. 0.48 lakhs were spent on these schemes during the year.

(f) Financial Assistance to Cottage and Small Scale Industries :

One of the problems facing the small scale industries in the State was provision of adequate finance. The Industrial Finance Corporation established in 1955 has been providing such financial assistance as is necessary for development, growth and expansion of industries in Rajasthan. Yet, need was felt for further financing of the various industries through other grants-in-aid. The

Plan envisaged the assistance to cottage and small scale industries in respect of capital by providing loans, grants and subsidies. Rs. 13.53 lakhs were advanced as loans and Rs. 1.04 lakhs as grant-in-aid and contribution to various industries against the target of Rs. 15.07 lakhs and Rs. 1.07 lakhs respectively. It was also proposed to advance Rs. 0.60 lakhs as subsidy to the small scale and cottage industries for the State but this amount could not be utilised during 1956-57. The scheme of subsidy on electricity for which a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was made could not be operated during the year. Thus in all Rs. 14.57 lakhs were spent under the scheme of providing financial assistance to cottage and small scale industries against a provision of Rs. 17.74 lakhs during 1956-57.

(g) Miscellaneous activities.

To conduct analytical test on samples of industrial production and to evolve new chemicals of industrial utility, the chemical laboratory located at Jaipur was expanded and an expenditure of Rs. 0.14 lakhs against a target of Rs. 0.15 lakhs was incurred on expansion. The salt-petre industry was developed at a cost of Rs. 0.07 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 0.12 lakhs for the year. The cottage industries were given further impetus through opening of one more industrial centre and reorganisation of two industrial centres as planned for the year 1956-57 at an expenditure of Rs. 0.50 lakhs against a target of Rs. 3.49 lakhs. Rs. 1.32 lakhs were spent on reorganisation of Directorate of Industries as against the target of Rs. 3.08 lakhs. The schemes of starting central workshop, drug factory, industrial and economic survey, participation in schemes initiated by the centre and imparting foreign training to the staff for which in all Rs. 2.35 lakhs were provided for the year 1956-57 could not be operated. Thus on miscellaneous activities as against an allotment of Rs. 9.19 lakhs, Rs. 2.03 lakhs were spent during 1956-57.

II. MINES:

The Second Five Year Plan scheme under the Mines sector consisted of open-cast mining and briquetting plant for lignite, mica grinding plant, activation plant for fullers-earth, prospecting equipment, quarry equipment and reorganisation and expansion of the department of Mines and Geology. Of these, only the last was in operation during the year and against the provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs, Rs. 0.33 lakhs i.e., 55.0 percent were spent. As against the target of 15 technical and administrative persons only 12 of them were appointed during 1956-57.

CHAPTER VIII.

ROADS

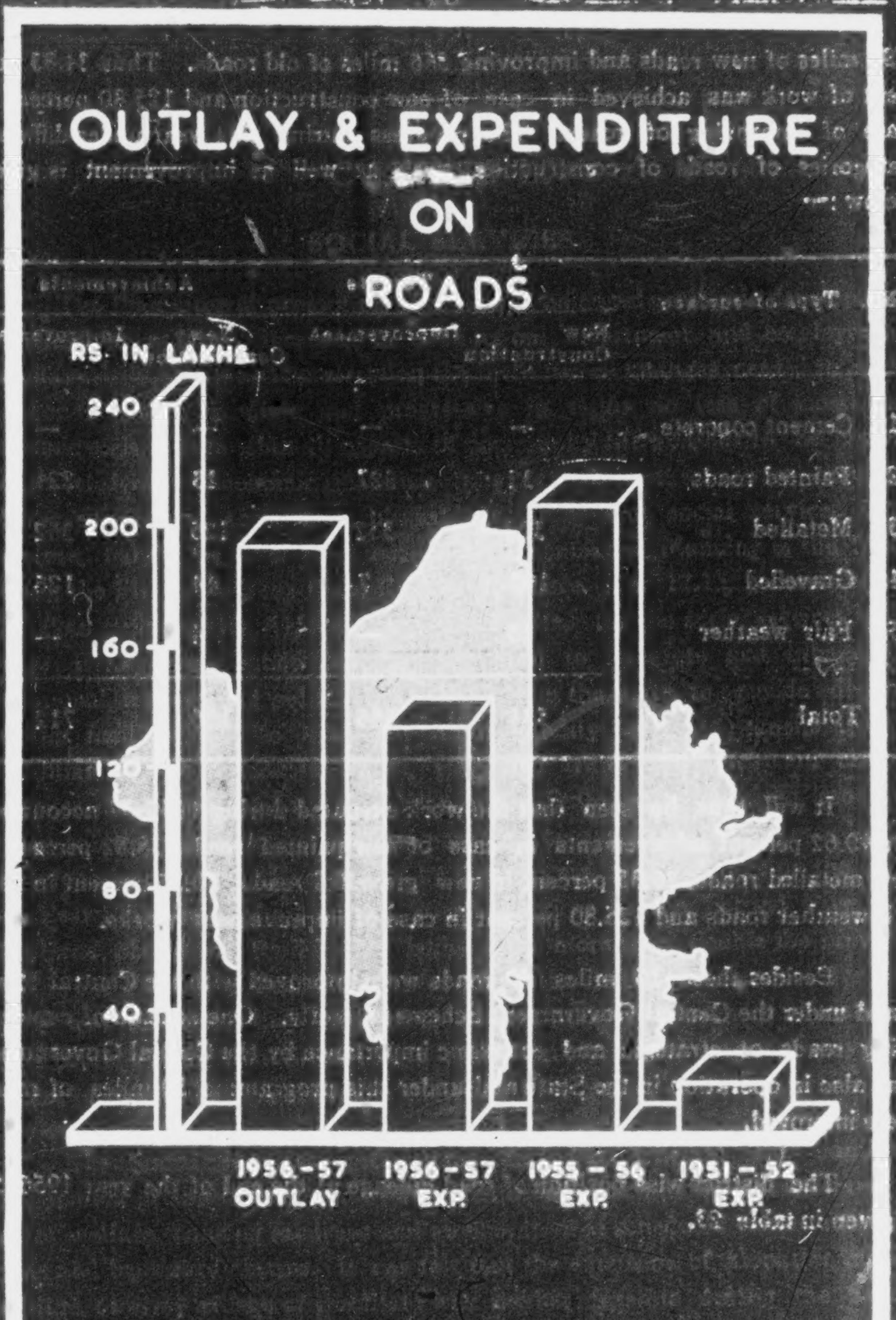
The achievements under Roads programme during the First Five Year Plan was satisfactory and encouraging, yet in view of the requirements of the vast territory of the State, much leeway had to be covered to bring the road situation at par with other States of the country. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, the road mileage in the State was 13988 miles, which worked out to only 187 yards of roads per sq. mile of the area of the State. Though an attempt was made to connect all the tehsil headquarters with all weather roads, it could not be achieved by the end of the First Five Year Plan period. From the administrative as well as law and order points of view it was imperative that all tehsil headquarters should be connected through convenient roads. The development of roads was also felt indispensable in the interest of the agricultural economy and mineral development of the State which depended largely on the availability of adequate transport facilities.

Under the Second Five Year Plan schemes of the Roads sector, therefore, it was proposed, besides completing all the works that were included in the First Five Year Plan, to take up new works for connecting all the tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters as well as most of the villages with the population of 5000 or above with serviceable roads. It has been found that with the present day traffic the metalled surface gets cut up quickly involving high maintenance cost. In order to preserve the existing surface and also to reduce the high recurring expenditure it was proposed to black top the existing metalled roads. Thus the Second Five year Plan provided for the construction of new roads, repairs of the old and conversion from inferior to superior roads. It also provided for the construction of cause-ways, minor bridges and sub-merssive bridges on some of the existing important roads including the cross-drainage works. For all these works Rs. 941.50 lakhs were allotted under the Second Five Year Plan.

Rs. 193 lakhs i.e , 20.5 percent of the total Plan were alloted for the year 1956-57. Besides this Rs. 4.19 lakhs were alloted from Central Road Fund and Rs. 21.72 lakhs for inter-State strategic roads in the State by the Central Government. Out of the State Plan allocation of Rs.193 lakhs, Rs.134.35 lakhs i.e. 69.61 percent of the allotment for the year were spent. Out of this Rs. 9.35 lakhs were spent in Ajmer and Rs. 125 lakhs in Rajasthan. In the beginning of the year difficulties were experienced in procuring materials, equipment such as road rollers and technical staff. The requisition for road rollers was placed on the Director-General of Supply & Disposal long ago, but due to difficulties in import licences, they were not received till the end of the year. The stock position of cement was not satisfactory with the result that the allocations for the Public Works Department were even less than 50 percent of their requirements. In view of the general shortage of cement in the country efforts were made to cut down the use of cement as far as possible and to promote use of other alternative materials like lime. But there are a number of items of works and components of building of bridge structure which make the use of cement indispensable like R. C. Beams, superior structure of bridges, column and cantilevers etc. Owing to these difficulties much headway could not be made during the first three quarters of the year, when the expenditure in Rajasthan amounted to Rs. 13.25 lakhs or 10.60 percent, Rs. 19.88 lakhs or 15.91 percent and Rs. 23.22 lakhs or 18.57 percent of the year's expenditure respectively. During the last quarter of the year when the position had improved and the stocks were made available, Rs. 68.65 lakhs i.e., 54.92 percent of the year's expenditure was spent in Rajasthan. Thus most of the expenditure was incurred during the last quarter of the year.

The activities on the works taken up during 1956-57 consisted of works in progress, new works consisting of Bitumin treatment of existing roads and construction of new roads, roads in Bhakra area, approach roads to towns and villages, approach roads to mines and quarries, construction of cross-drainages, works on the existing roads and purchase of tools and plants. During this year it was proposed to construct 259 roads, 26 culverts, causeways and bridges and construction work on all of these was taken up. By the end of the year, 40 roads, 7 culverts, causeways and bridges were completed. Thus all the 285 construction works contemplated to be executed during the year, were taken up and of these, 47 were actually completed, the remaining being under progress at the close of the year.

The works completed during the year involved construction of 186 miles of new roads and 712 miles of old roads against the target of construction of



OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON ROADS

534 miles of new roads and improving 566 miles of old roads. Thus 34.83 percent of work was achieved in case of new construction and 125.80 percent in case of improving of roads. The progress during this year under different categories of roads of construction work as well as improvement is given below :—

S.No.	Type of surface	Targets		Achievements	
		New Construction	Improvement	New Construction	Improvement
1.	Cement concrete	—	—	—	—
2.	Painted roads	32	227	13	224
3.	Metalled	322	332	125	362
4.	Gravelled	167	7	44	126
5.	Fair weather	13	—	4	—
	Total	534	566	186	712

It will thus be seen that the work executed during 1956-57 accounted for 40.62 percent achievements in case of new painted roads, 38.82 percent in new metalled roads, 26.35 percent in new gravelled roads, 30.76 percent in new fair weather roads and 125.80 percent in case of improvement works.

Besides these 16 miles of roads were improved with the Central Road Fund under the Central Government Schemes directly. One scheme of constructing roads of strategic and economic importance by the Central Government was also in operation in the State and under this programme 30 miles of roads were improved.

The district-wise position of road mileage at the end of the year 1956-57 is given in table 23.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL SERVICES.

The Plan aims at promotion of rapid and balanced economic development providing for a larger increase in production, investment and employment. Simultaneously, it aims at accelerating the institutional changes needed to make the economy more dynamic and progressive in terms no less of social than economic ends. It touches all aspects of community life and has to be viewed comprehensively. Economic planning thus extends itself into extra economic spheres, educational, social and cultural. Importance of social services need, therefore, hardly be over emphasized in the context of Planning in the State. During the First Five Year Plan, Rs. 1106.59 lakhs i. e. 17.15 percent of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 6450.26 lakhs was allotted for the social services in the State. Efforts were made during this period to integrate and expand the educational, medical and public health facilities in the State, to provide adequate housing facilities and to eradicate untouchability and to ameliorate the conditions of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. However, since the First Five Year Plan in the State was conceived modestly for the solution of certain immediate problems on a priority basis, much leeway was left to be covered. Encouraged by the success achieved during the First Five Year Plan the total outlay on Social Services in the Second Five Year Plan was placed at Rs. 2391.90 lakhs i. e., more than double the provision made in the First Five Year Plan. Not only the bulk of allotment for this sector was increased but it acquired greater priority through an allocation of 22.72 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan allotment as against only 17.15 percent of the total allotment under the First Five Year Plan.

The Social Services programme included schemes for continued development of educational and medical facilities as well as the advancement of labour welfare, housing facilities and amelioration of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. It was felt that the extension of Alopathic medical facilities to every village of the State was neither feasible during the Second Five Year Plan period, nor was it so cheap as to suit the pockets of the villagers. The need for recognition of indigeneos system of medicine and development of ayurvedic dispensaries was, therefore, felt and this programme included for the first time under the Second Five Year Plan. The provision of housing facilities for the labourers working in the industrial centres was not adequate.

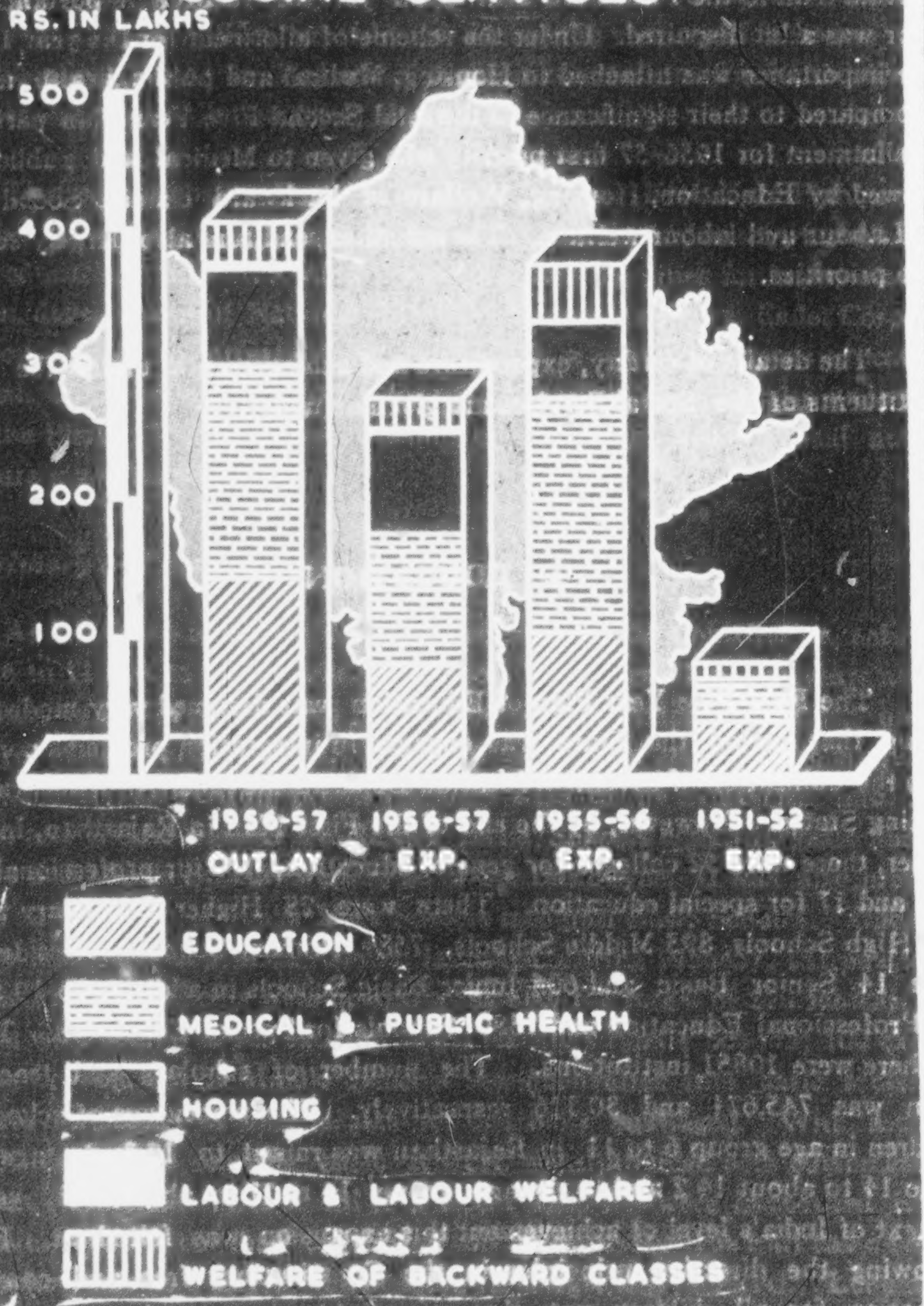
The construction of houses for them under the subsidised industrial housing scheme was therefore also newly taken up. Besides, the activities under the low income group housing scheme initiated under the First Five Year Plan were to be intensified. The programme under Social Welfare was made still more comprehensive during the Second Five Year Plan by including activities relating to welfare of women and children, family welfare, youth welfare and the like.

The total outlay on Social Services during the year 1956-57 was Rs. 409.52 lakhs which was 19.84 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan outlay for Social Services. The expenditure incurred during the year in this sector was Rs. 278.16 lakhs or 67.91 percent of the allotment. Out of this amount, Rs. 5.01 lakhs were spent in Ajmer and Rs. 273.12 lakhs in Rajasthan State. Quarterly break up of expenditure are available only for Rajasthan State and there too, excluding the education sub-sector. From the available data it is evident that most of the expenditure during the year was incurred in the last quarter when Rs. 77.97 lakhs i.e. 40.93 percent of the total were spent. The expenditure during the first, second and third quarters of the year amounted to Rs. 37.25 lakhs i. e. 19.55 percent, Rs. 47.94 lakhs i.e. 25.17 percent and Rs. 27.31 lakhs i. e. 14.34 percent of the total expenditure in Rajasthan excluding education sub-sector.

The following table gives the priorities envisaged within this sector under the Second Plan at the beginning of the year in the outlay and priorities which actually emerged at the end of the year by expenditure.

Scheme	Percentage of provision		Percentage of allotment 1956-57	Percentage of expenditure 1956-57
	First Plan	Second Plan		
1. Education	44.8	44.6	35.9	29.7
2. Medical & public health	30.1	30.9	38.1	35.3
3. Housing	12.6	11.0	17.1	26.8
4. Labour and labour welfare	0.3	2.2	1.4	0.9
5. Welfare of backward classes and social welfare.	12.2	11.3	7.6	7.3
Social Services Sector	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SERVICES



From this it will be evident that whereas the priorities under the Second Five Year Plan provision remained almost the same as under the First Five Year Plan, for Education, Medical and public health schemes an increased importance was attached to Labour and labour welfare The Plan provision under Housing and Welfare of backward classes schemes was though more in quantum than in the First Five Year Plan yet the relative importance in the sector was a bit dispaired. Under the scheme of allotment for the year 1956–57, more importance was attached to Housing, Medical and public health activities as compared to their significance in the total Second Five Year Plan period. In the allotment for 1956–57 first priority was given to Medical and public health followed by Education, Housing, Welfare of backward classes, Social welfare and Labour and labour welfare. The actual expenditure also largely sustained these priorities.

The details of outlay, expenditure and achievements under the various constituents of the Social Services are given as under :—

I. EDUCATION

The First Five Year Plan of Education was designed very modestly and during that period the State was engaged in integration problems contingent upon the unification of several Education Departments inherited from the covenanting States. However, by the end of the First Plan in Rajasthan, including Ajmer, there were 52 colleges for general education, 13 for professional education and 17 for special education. There were 28 Higher Secondary Schools, 245 High Schools, 893 Middle Schools, 7584 Primary Schools. Besides, there were 14 Senior Basic and 605 Junior Basic Schools in addition to 19 Schools for Professional Education and 1380 Schools for Special Education. Thus, in all there were 10851 institutions. The number of scholars and teachers in them was 745,674 and 30,316 respectively. The percentage of school going children in age group 6 to 11 in Rajasthan was raised to 17.3, in age group 11 to 14 to about 14 2 and in the age group 14 to 17 to about 9.3, yet in the context of India's level of achievement this expansion was felt short. Further, following the directive principles in the Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 was to be provided within the period of 10 years as from 1950-51. Keeping all these requirements in view, the Second Five Year Plan laid greater emphasis on basic education, expansion of elementary education, diversification of secondary education, improvement of standard of colleges and university education, expansion of facilities in technical and vocational education and the implementation of social education and cultural development programmes. A provision of Rs. 1066.25 lakhs was made for implementation of education schemes in Rajasthan, out of this Rs. 147.00 lakhs i.e., 13.79 percent of the total Plan provision was earmarked for the year 1956-57. The expenditure during the year on all schemes under the Education Sector in Rajasthan alone amounted to Rs. 82.65 lakhs i. e. 75.14 percent of the allotment for Rajasthan.

The educational schemes under the Second Five Year Plan included activities for expansion of primary, basic, secondary, university, technical and social education, provision of training teachers, facilities for improvement of libraries, development of National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps and provision of aid to private institutions with a view to increase educational potential. Construction of buildings for schools and colleges was also undertaken under the Plan. The scheme-wise details of expenditure and physical achievements are given below :—

(a) Primary and Basic Education:

As laid down under the directive principles of the Constitution, entire age group 6 to 11 was to be brought to schools in a period of 15 years and the enrolment was to be raised from 17.3 to 100 percent during this period and the coverage of age group 11 to 14 was to be brought from 14.2 to 50 percent. Simultaneously, all existing primary schools were to be converted into Basic Schools and Middle Schools into Junior Basic Schools within 10 years and new Primary and Middle Schools were to be of the Basic type. It was also proposed to turn 25 percent of Junior High Schools into post-Basic Schools. Under the Primary and Basic education scheme launched during 1956-57, 121 new single Teacher Primary Schools were opened as against the target of 200 schools. 200 teachers were employed for existing single teacher Primary Schools; 100 existing Primary Schools and 22 Middle Schools were converted into basic schools in complete fulfilment of the targets as originally envisaged. With a cost of Rs. 0.90 lakhs the existing basic schools were provided with equipment and furniture. Different crafts suited to different localities were introduced in 200 non-basic schools so that conversion of these institutions into basic schools later on may not be difficult. Here again the target was fulfilled. Looking to the dearth of trained teachers for basic schools, 10 new basic teachers training schools were opened in accordance with the target with an expenditure of Rs. 5.82 lakhs. This amount also included the expenditure incurred on the teachers attending training courses. In all, an amount of Rs. 8.93 lakhs was spent on Primary and Basic Education.

(b) Secondary Education (including Middle School Stage):

The over-all target under the Secondary Education scheme was to increase the enrolment of age group 14 to 17 from 9.3 percent to 30 percent and to convert all High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools in 15 years as well as to have Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools by the end of the Third Plan. Following the long-term objectives, it was proposed to raise 100 primary schools to middle standard. As against this target, 96 Primary Schools including 15 girls schools were raised upto Middle standard at a cost of Rs. 0.96 lakhs in 1956-57. A target was fixed to add 7th and 8th classes to 60 schools raised during First Five Year Plan and this target was fully achieved at a cost of Rs. 0.42 lakhs. As against the target of raising of 15 Middle Schools to Higher Secondary Schools during 1956-57, 21 Middle Schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary Standard at a cost of Rs. 4.46 lakhs. 10th class was added to 20 High Schools raised in 1955-56 as against the same target incurring an expenditure of Rs. 0.84 lakhs. Five High Schools were up-graded to Higher Secondary Schools, 4 new Higher Secondary Schools and one Multi-purpose High School were opened as against the same targets. Aid was also provided to private high schools for converting them into Higher Secondary Multi-purpose Schools. Rs. 8.99 lakhs were spent on conversion of such schools during the year 1956-57. As envisaged, courses for general science, social studies and general knowledge were also introduced in two Inter Colleges. Improvement in the teaching of science was affected in 6 High Schools at Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Jalore, Churu and improvement in the teaching of four subjects was affected in 3 High Schools, thus the target fixed for the year was fully achieved. Besides this, improvement in library facilities in the High Schools was made with an expenditure of Rs. 0.23 lakhs. 55 posts of librarians for Inter Colleges and High Schools were created and Rs. 0.07 lakhs were spent on appointment of librarians. Thus total expenditure on the scheme of improvement in libraries amounted to Rs. 0.30 lakhs. The scheme aimed at raising the C. T. Training College, Bikaner to B. Ed. standard, was implemented at an expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakhs. The Inter College at Bhilwara and the Sudarshan Girls College at Bikaner were raised to Degree standard. Consequently, teaching of High School classes was separated from the College and new High Schools were created. Provision was made for appointment of 1 Headmaster and Headmistress during 1956-57. This was achieved with an expenditure of Rs. 0.04 lakhs. Maharana Girls High School, Udaipur, was also raised to Inter standard in 1956-57 with an expenditure of Rs. 0.09 lakhs. Private institutions were given an aid of

Rs. 35 thousand. 37 schools were provided funds to the tune of Rs. 0.78 lakhs to improve school equipment. Five seminars at Bikaner, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar and Kota were held for Headmasters of High, Higher Secondary, Multi-purpose, Basic Senior Training Course and Middle Schools to keep them abreast of the latest trends of education. In all, a sum of Rs. 26.66 lakhs was spent on Secondary Education in Rajasthan alone.

(c) *University Education:*

The University scheme aimed to develop research work for scientific investigation in specified branches of study at Divisional Post-Graduate Colleges. It was also proposed to have a first Grade State College at State headquarters to cater to the educational needs of selected first grade talented youth of the State with financial help. The scheme for starting this school was in progress during this year. A sum of Rs. 3.55 lakhs was spent on University education.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Education:*

Under this scheme it was proposed to establish one poly-technic in each division and one Junior Technical School in each district and an Agricultural School in each of the large bund canal areas as envisaged under long-term objectives of the plan. During 1956-57, in Rajasthan out of an allotment of Rs. 8.62 lakhs, Rs. 6.32 lakhs were spent on schemes relating to technical and vocational education. One technical and vocational training institute was started in Ajmer and the Directorate of technical education was established at Jodhpur in October 1956.

(e) *Social Education:*

Rs. 0.86 lakhs were alloted for Social Education which aimed at having a district organisation for dissemination of Social Education in five districts and purchase of 50 radio sets. It was also proposed to organise training course of audiovisual education for teachers. During 1956-57, Rs. 0.45 lakhs were spent on Social Education schemes with which district organisation was set-up at five district headquarters viz., Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Kota and Pali to look after Social Education and 50 Radio Sets were installed.

(f) *Miscellaneous:*

Besides the curricular activities, the scheme for development of N. C. C. and A. C. C., Scouts and Girl Guides was also undertaken. During 1956-57, Artillary Wing was started at Birla College, Pilani, a Naval Wing was started at M. B. College, Udaipur and 2 Junior Divisions of Naval Troops were also raised. A sum of Rs 0.76 lakhs was spent on these Divisions. A grant of

Rs. 0.40 lakhs was also sanctioned to the Rajasthan Bharat Scouts and Girl Guides, Jaipur, for the development of their activities in the State. Besides, providing for the administrative and supervisory staff at the headquarters required for implementing a scheme for development of educational facilities in the State, the construction of school buildings was also undertaken during the year. One High School building, 8 Primary School buildings and 3 Pre-Primary School buildings were completed under Ajmer Plan and others were in progress. Rs. 17.08 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 34.97 lakhs were spent on building construction activities during the year.

By the end of the year under review, the position of educational institutions was that there was one University, 54 Colleges for general education, 15 colleges for professional education, 17 colleges for special education, 65 Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools, 238 High Schools, 961 Middle Schools, 8641 Primary Schools, 29 schools for professional education, 1455 schools for special education, 35 Senior Basic Schools and 748 Junior Basic Schools making a total of 12259 institutions as against 10851 institutions at the beginning of the year. The number of teachers also increased to 34567 against 30316 at the beginning of the year. The number of scholars increased to 718155 boys and 129345 girls against 625252 boys and 120422 girls respectively at the beginning of the year.

II. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Inspite of small provision and latter allotment of Rs. 332.71 lakhs for Medical and Public Health under the First Five Year Plan, at the end of the Plan period, the number of hospitals and dispensaries had been raised to 434 providing for 6229 beds. 51 maternity and child welfare centres, 18 T. B. hospitals, clinics, sanatorium and wards in other hospitals were also working. Two malaria control units covering 3223 villages were serving 30 lakhs of population. 7509 works in rural area had been executed for providing protected water supply. The process of expanding medical and health services so as to carry them within the easy reach of the people had thus been initiated. The Second Five Year Plan, besides consolidating programmes initiated under the First Plan, had to sustain and carry them forward and to offer new opening for the development programme in this Sector. This programme included activities for extension of medical facilities through expansion and opening of hospitals and dispensaries, control of diseases like Malaria and T. B., opening of maternity and child welfare centres, provision of family planning centres, provision of laboratories for research work in public health, medical education and training and rehabilitation of invalid patients. In addition, to supplement the provision of medical services as well as recognizing the importance of indigenous system of medicines in rural areas the schemes to consolidate and integrate existing pharmacies, to open ayurvedic dispensaries, to provide training to compounders and nurses in ayurvedic and expand the Ayurvedic College were also taken up. The programme also included schemes for provision of protected water supply in rural as well as urban areas and proper system of sanitation and drainage.

Rs. 739.42 lakhs were provided for Medical and Public Health Sector under the Second Five Year Plan. Out of this, Rs. 156.02 lakhs i. e. 21.1 percent of the total Plan provision were allotted for 1956-57. This consisted of Rs. 52.12 lakhs for medical services, Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Ayurvedic schemes and Rs. 100.90 lakhs for water supply both in the rural as well as urban areas. During the year 1956-57, Rs. 98.05 lakhs i. e. 62.8 percent of the allotment were spent. Out of this total expenditure Rs. 8.58 lakhs i. e. 8.8 percent were spent during the first quarter, Rs. 39 90 lakhs i. e. 40.7 percent during the second quarter, Rs. 12.53 lakhs i. e., 12.8 percent during the third quarter and Rs. 36.76 lakhs i. e. 37.5 percent during the fourth quarter. Most of the expenditure was thus incurred during the second and fourth quarters. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 98.05 lakhs during 1956-57, Rs. 14.87 lakhs i. e. 28.5 percent of the allotment was spent on the scheme of Medical and Public Health, Rs. 1.18 lakhs i.e., 39.3 percent of the allotment was spent on Ayurvedic schemes and Rs. 82.00 lakhs i. e. 81.3 percent of the allotment was spent on schemes for providing protected water supply in rural and urban areas. The expenditure as compared to Plan outlay was as under:—

(Lakh Rupes)

Sector	Second Plan Allotment	Allotment for 1956-57	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Expenditure During 1956-57	Percentage Col. 5 to Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Medical and Public Health	347.51	52.12	14.9	14.87	28.5
2. Ayurvedic	47.95	3.00	6.2	1.18	39.3
3. Water Supply & Drainage	343.96	100.90	29.3	82.00	81.3

The details of the expenditure and the achievements under the schemes are given as under:—

(a) *Medical & Public Health:*

In the allopathic sector, during the first quarter of the year only the scheme of B. C. G. campaign and control of epidemic diseases were carried out and other schemes could not be initiated. The schemes of administrative and supervisory staff, training of compounders, Provincial T. B. Sanatorium, improvement and extension of hospitals and dispensaries were started in the second quarter while in the third quarter the schemes of expansion of district hospitals, training of nurses, midwives, sanitary inspectors and T. B. health visitors, opening of Malaria Control Units and in the last quarter the schemes of installation of isolation beds, opening of T. B. clinics and installation of Public Health Laboratory were executed. Rs. 0.36 lakhs were spent on opening and strengthening of hospitals and dispensaries during 1956-57 with which according to the targets laid down, 13 hospitals and dispensaries providing for 114 beds, were opened. Additions and alterations in the hospital buildings were carried out. Additional wards such as Eye, E. N. T., Out Patient department and T. B. Units were also opened. Cantonment Hospital of Nasirabad was taken over and other hospitals in the state were upgraded providing for additional beds. All these activities resulted in increase in the number of hospitals and dispensaries to 468 providing for 6637 beds. The expansion and upgrading of Medical College to provide teaching facilities to 100 students each year was also taken up.

During 1956-57 three new Malaria Control Units were started at Alwar, Bharatpur and Kota besides two Units already working at Jalore and Udaipur. To prevent T. B. in the State, as provided, six T. B. Clinics at Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Alwar and Bharatpur were started providing for 40 additional isolation beds. In addition, the T. B. Sanatorium at Jaipur was strengthened and equipment provided for the new sanatorium at Bassi. Again, fulfilling the target five public health laboratories for analysis of food and water and other bacteriological examinations were opened at Kota, Alwar, Bharatpur, Udaipur and Bikaner. Training of staff to cope with the enhanced activities for increasing medical facilities could not be ignored. Training was imparted to 100 nurses and midwives in accordance with the target.

(b) *Ayurvedic:*

With an expenditure of Rs. 1.18 lakhs during 1956-57 seventy-five Ayurvedic Unani Dispensaries were opened in fulfilment of fixed target. Training was imparted to 62 compounders, nurses and midwives as envisaged. Ayurvedic College was upgraded to Ashtanga Ayurvedic College.

(c) *Water Supply and Drainage:*

The Urban Water Supply scheme was under execution in 22 towns namely Jaipur, Kishengarh, Jodhpur, Kota, Karanpura, Raisinghnagar, Sangria Mandi, Bharatpur, Tonk, Mandawa, Bundi, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Ganganagar, Bhadra, Pali, Alwar, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Balotra and Dungarpur. Urban water supply scheme at Alwar and Pali were completed during 1956-57. Rs. 51.43 lakhs were spent on Urban Water Supply schemes during 1956-57. Besides these, three schemes at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota for reorganisation of water supply were also taken under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes of the Government of India.

The Rural water Supply Scheme was launched in the second quarter of the year and Rs. 24.84 lakhs out of the total expenditure of Rs. 30.57 lakhs during the year on this scheme was incurred during that quarter alone. Under this scheme as many as 3020 works were started. 325 works related to construction of new wells, 2605 works related to repairs of old wells, 21 works related to construction of new kunds, 65 works to repairs of old kunds and 4 works on village pipes. Out of these, 1593 works were completed and the rest were nearing completion. By the end of the year 150 new wells were constructed as against the target of 325 wells, 1400 old wells were repaired as against a target of 2605, 8 new kunds were constructed against the target of 21 and 35 old kunds repaired against the target of 65. 110 step wells were also converted into sanitary wells.

Works on construction of sanitary latrines could not be taken up during the year due to late procurement of the material. However, the material was distributed through various Panchayats and the construction work was in progress.

III. HOUSING

Increase in urban population in recent years had created an acute shortage of living accommodation in the urban areas. Industrial workers and people with low incomes were the worst sufferers in this proccess. With the growing consciousness of development and better living, the problem of providing adequate and sanitary housing assumed importance in the programme of development. With this end in view, schemes of Industrial Housing and Housing for people in

Low Income Groups were started by the Government of India during the First Five Year Plan, and for Rajasthan a sum of Rs. 55.23 lakhs was provided for the construction of 2200 tenaments in the industrial area at Jaipur, Bhilwara and Pali. The work started during the First Five Year Plan could not however be completed and had to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period. Rs. 103.35 lakhs, were therefore provided for Industrial Housing scheme in the Second Five Year Plan. The Low Income Group Housing scheme was promulgated late during the First Five Year Plan so that only Rs. 61.40 lakhs were spent with which 2508 houses were constructed. In addition Rs. 3 lakhs were spent on other housing activities under the First Five Year Plan excluding Rs. 4.49 lakhs on Industrial Housing scheme. Under the Second Five Year Plan, therefore, a larger provision of Rs. 160.15 lakhs to construct 2500 houses during the Plan period was made. Thus in all, Rs. 263.50 lakhs were allotted under the housing scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Rs. 70.0 lakhs i. e. 17.09 percent of the total outlay of Rs. 409.62 lakhs for Social Services were allotted for Housing during 1956-57. Out of this Rs. 39.0 lakhs were for Industrial Housing and Rs. 31.0 lakhs for Low Income Group Housing scheme. As against this allotment Rs. 17.47 lakhs on Industrial Housing and Rs. 57.00 lakhs on Low Income Group Housing were spent during the year. The expenditure on the Housing scheme in aggregate stood at 106.38 percent of the total allotment. In the Low Income Group Housing scheme alone 83.9 percent over and above the allotment was spent. In Rajasthan, the largest expenditure was during the first quarter of the year when Rs. 25.74 lakhs i. e. 46.80 percent were spent on Low Income Group Housing scheme alone, due to inclusion of arrear re-imbursements from Government of India. The expenditure during the fourth quarter was Rs. 24.01 lakhs i. e. 33.13 percent of the total expenditure. This included Rs. 18.29 lakhs (33.25 percent) and Rs. 5.72 lakhs (32.74 percent) of the Low Income Group Housing and Industrial Housing schemes respectively.

The Industrial Housing Scheme was in operation at three Industrial Centres viz., Jaipur, Bhilwara and Pali. At Jaipur the land was purchased from Urban Improvement Board at the cost of Rs. 1 lakh and at the end of the year two blocks consisting of 120 double room tenaments were completed. The work was in progress on 446 single room and 192 double room tenaments. 224 single room tenaments and 100 double room tenaments, reached the plinth level and 222 single room and 92 double room tenaments upto roof level. Rs. 6.33 lakhs were spent at Jaipur. At Bhilwara 400 single room tenaments were completed and 100 double room tenaments reached at plinth level. This involved an expenditure of Rs. 7.08 lakhs. Construction of

288 single room tenements was taken up at Pali and work was completed. An amount of Rs. 4.06 lakhs was spent at Pali. Thus at the end of the year under this scheme 683 single room and 120 double room tenaments were completed and construction of 672 single room and 220 double room tenaments was under progress.

The Low Income Group Housing scheme sought to provide two types of loans to Low Income Groups to enable them to construct their own houses. One is three year loan to Local Bodies for the execution and development of sites. These are re-payable in three years with interest at rates prevalent from time to time and the land developed from the loans is to be given to loanees under the scheme at no profit, no loss basis. The other is 30 years' loan to persons with income not exceeding Rs. 6000 per year. The loan is re-payable in 30 equated instalments of principal and interest. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 35.60 lakhs was sanctioned for 15 districts namely Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Pali, Sikar, Nagaur, Chittor and Dungarpur in the State. The total amount advanced as loan under this scheme during the year, however, amounted to Rs. 57.00 lakhs, including the arrears and re-imbursed amount of Rs. 21.40 lakhs from the Government of India during the year. With this amount 523 houses were constructed as against the target of 500.

IV. LABOUR

The Second Five Year Plan lays emphasis on Industrial Development. Along with the Plan for Industrial Development provision was necessary for the maintenance of harmonious relations between the employer and labour, for the amelioration of labour conditions and for effective machinery for the implementation of labour laws and labour welfare activities. Prior to First Five Year Plan period, there was hardly any labour welfare activity. During the First Five Year Plan, although labour welfare activities were initiated with the opening of 11 labour welfare centres, much had still to be done. The Labour Welfare Centres did not provide all the amenities to the workers and at many industrial centres there were no Labour Welfare Centres. Beside provision for Labour Welfare Centres, provision was also made under the Second Five Year Plan for expansion of employment exchanges, introduction of Employees State Insurance Scheme enforcement of Weekly Holiday's Act, establishment of technical training centres and augmentation of administrative set-up. Rs. 5.60 i. e. 10.83 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision for Labour and Labour Welfare were allotted for these activities for the year 1956-57. Out of this Rs. 2.55 lakhs i. e. 45.54 percent of the allotment were spent during the year. Most of the expenditure i. e. Rs. 2.32 lakhs amounting to 90.98 percent of the total was incurred during the last quarter of the year. The expenditure during the second and the third quarters stood at Rs. 0.06 lakhs i.e. 2.35 percent and Rs. 0.17 lakhs i. e 6.67 percent respectively. The expenditure during the first quarter was negligibly small. The scheme-wise details of physical achievements during 1956-57 are given below :—

(a) Labour Welfare Centres:

Besides continuing the existing 11 Labour Welfare Centres, two new centres were started at Bundi and Tonk and 2 in Ajmer. The Welfare Centre at Jaipur and Bhilwara were converted into A Class Centres while the one at Pali was converted into B Class. 'A' Class Centres provide facilities for medical aid, maternity and child welfare, adult education, handicrafts training for ladies, reading room and library, recreational activities such as games, radio and musical programmes. 'B' Class Centres provide all facilities which are provided by 'A' Class Centres but on a smaller scale whereas 'C' Class Centres provide for only recreational facilities, adult education, reading room, library, milk-cum clinics for children and handicrafts training for ladies.

In the 13 Labour Welfare Centres excluding two at Ajmer running in the State during 1956-57, 118 adults and 266 children were educated, 5 first aid boxes were provided, milk was distributed to 1723 children, 24 films were shown in all to 5141 labourers and 2311 children were benefitted through the working of recreation centres. Radio sets, reading room and library facilities were available at every one of the Labour Welfare Centres.

(b) Enforcement of Weekly Holiday's Act:

During the year 4 Labour Inspectors along with helping staff were appointed at Kota, Bikaner, Bhilwara and Jodhpur.

(c) Augmentation of Administrative Set-up:

To execute the Plan schemes during 1956-57 the strength of the staff at the Headquarters was increased by 24 persons of all categories. The total expenditure on the schemes relating to Labour Welfare Centres, Enforcement of Weekly Holiday's Act, Extension of Statistics Section, Expansion of Inspectorate and the augmentation of administrative set-up, during the year amounted to Rs. 0.79 lakhs.

(*d*) *Technical Training Centres:*

56 seats were added at the Technical Training Centre, Jaipur and additional equipment and tools were also provided. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 1.68 lakhs.

(*e*) *Employment Exchanges:*

During the year 3 new employment exchanges were opened at Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Sriganganagar. The expenditure incurred on this scheme amounted to Rs. 0.08 lakhs. The number of employment exchanges in the State thus rose to 10. During the year 56,504 persons were registered, 5,691 placings were made, 10,375 vacancies were notified and on an average 2265 employers used exchanges. The number of persons on live registers at the end of March, 1957 was 20,631 including 56 for industrial services, 1,931 for educational services, 3,536 for clerical services, 753 for skilled and semi-skilled services and 12,208 for unskilled services, 959 for domestic services and 1170 for others.

The employers and employees relations during the year were characterised by the generally healthy and cordial relations, between the two. The number of industrial disputes was 23 involving 10148 workers and loss of 106268 mandays. 217 Trade Unions with a membership of 45780 were in existance at the end of the year.

V. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The programme of Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes initiated during the First Five Year Plan was continued with much vigour during 1956-57 also. The activities initiated under the First Five Year Plan for the welfare of these classes went a long way to eradicate illiteracy and discremination on grounds of religion, race and caste. The practice of untouchability was made an offence. Tribal people, particularly the Gadia-Lohars were rehabilitated and settled. Facilities for better farming, education, medical care and other social amenities were provided to the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes. These served as only the beginning of the campaign which had to be continued under the Second Five Year Plan. Besides, in the interest of the over-all welfare of the community it was also felt necessary that a comprehensive social welfare programme should include schemes for welfare of women and children, family welfare, youth welfare, physical and mental fitness, crime and correctional welfare and welfare of physical and mentally handicapped. Rs. 271.03 lakhs were allotted for backward classes and social welfare under the Second Five Year Plan. Out of this Rs. 31.00 lakhs i. e. 11.44 percent was earmarked for 1955-57. The expenditure incurred on the schemes during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 20.44 lakhs i. e. 65.94 percent of the allotment. Rs. 0.47 lakhs i. e. 2.59 percent was spent during the first quarter, Rs. 0.85 lakhs i. e. 4.69 percent spent during the second quarter, Rs. 1 53 lakhs i. e. 8.44 percent during the third quarter and Rs. 15.28 lakhs i. e. 84.28 percent in the fourth quarter of the year. The programme of Welfare of Backward Classes consisted of schemes relating to Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Welfare of other Backward Classes, Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Rehabilitation of Gadia-Lohars and Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes on which Rs. 6.19 lakhs i. e. 30.28 percent, Rs. 4.83 lakhs i. e. 23.63 percent, Rs. 6.45 lakhs i. e., 31.55 percent, Rs. 0.98 lakhs i. e. 479 percent and Rs. 1.44 lakhs i. e. 7.05 percent respectively were spent. The programme of Social Welfare consisted of two schemes viz. welfare extension projects and social and moral hygiene and After-care Services on which Rs. 0.48 lakhs i. e. 2.35 percent and Rs. 0.07 lakhs i. e. 0.35 percent respectively were spent. The details of achievements under each of the schemes are given below:—

(a) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

A comprehensive programme for the welfare of scheduled tribes and development of scheduled areas was taken up during 1956-57. Bhils in Banswara and Dungarpur districts and Pratapgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh had been declared as scheduled tribes. 168 familes as against the target of 110 were actually rehabilitated. 953 irrigation wells were sunk and subsidy was granted to 50 families for the purchase of bullocks, against the target of 440 wells and 50 families respectively. One drinking water well was constructed and 200 step wells were converted into draw wells as scheduled. 10 cooperative societies were subsidised to train them in working with mutual aid against the target of 13. 45 social education Centres were equipped and 2195 scholarships awarded as against the target of 45 social education centres and 1396 scholarships. One technical education Centre was running, boarding houses with accommodation of 10 students each were started. 29 candidates were given financial aid to be trained for cottage industries in one technical education centre opened for the purpose. Under better housing activities aid for construction of 93 houses was also provided against the same target. With a view to provide medical facilities within easy reach of the tribes-men one dispensary building was also constructed during the year. One panchayat ghar as schedule was constructed where they should meet and discuss their problems. In all, Rs. 6.19 lakhs i. e. 56.43 percent of the allotment were spent. The expenditure during first, second, third and fourth quarters was Rs. 0.13 lakhs i. e. 2.58 percent, Rs. 0.34 lakhs i. e. 6.75 percent, Rs. 0.77 lakhs i. e. 15.27 percent and Rs. 3.80 lakhs i. e. 75.40 percent.

(b) *Welfare of Other Backward Classes:*

The other backward classes are actually the castes which have not been included in the list of scheduled castes but they have the same problems as scheduled castes. 110 families were rehabilitated. 1103 wells against the target of 700 wells were constructed for irrigation purposes and one drinking water well was constructed and 75 step wells were converted into draw wells against the same target. 32 Social Education Centres were started, one hostel building was maintained and scholarships to 3125 students were granted against the target of 32, 1 and 1725 respectively. Aid for construction of 46 houses under better housing schemes was also provided, one Panchayat Ghar was opened. The total expenditure on these activities during the year amounted to Rs. 4.83 lakhs i. e. 63.89 percent of the allotment out of which Rs. 0.24 lakhs i. e. 5.17 percent, Rs. 0.13 lakhs i. e. 2.80 percent, Rs. 0.17 lakhs i. e. 3.67 percent and Rs. 4.10 lakhs i. e. 88.36 percent were spent during the first, second, third and fourth quarters respectively.

(c) *Welfare of Scheduled Castes:*

The scheduled castes are spread over the entire State with a heavy concentration of population in Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Kota and Ajmer districts. There are as many as 44 castes suffering under social disabilities and religious discrimination. The solution of their problems lies in the betterment of their economic and educational status. During the year 1956-57, 3 cottage industries centres and 1 technical education centre were started against the same targets to provide technical education to them so that they could start cottage industries and augment their income. Aid to 12 widows was provided with sewing machines. Aid for construction of 100 houses under the better housing scheme was provided as also 109 wells were constructed for irrigation. 60 Social Education Centres already running were equipped. Similarly the 5 old "Sanskar Kendras" were fully equipped and 2 new were started to impart education both in social practice and literacy. One hostel was maintained and scholarships to 4902 students were awarded against the target of 2950 students. Reservation of 4 T. B. beds was also made for scheduled castes in the hospitals. Rs. 6.45 lakhs i. e. 97.88 percent of the allotment were spent on all these activities, out of which Rs. 0.08 lakhs i. e. 1.37 percent, Rs. 0.37 lakhs i. e. 6.31 percent, Rs. 0.31 lakhs i. e. 5.29 percent and Rs. 5.10 lakhs i. e. 87.03 percent were spent during the first, second, third and fourth quarters respectively.

(d) *Rehabilitation of Gadia-Lohars :*

The rehabilitation of this nomadic class was taken up in 1955 when the ceremonial entry of these people in the Fort of Chittor was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. The efforts have since then been afoot to rehabilitate them. During 1956-57 alone, 350 families were rehabilitated and land for agricultural purposes was provided to them, thus fulfilling the target for the year. They were also provided facilities through grant of land and subsidy for purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. One scholarship was awarded against the target of 50. Rs. 0.98 lakhs were spent on Gadia-Lohars during the year 1956–57 out of which Rs. 0.82 lakhs i. e. 83.67 percent was spent during the fourth quater alone. The expenditure during the first three quarters amounted to Rs. 0.16 lakhs.

(e) *Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes:*

Sansies, Kanjars, Bavarias and Minas constituted the ex-criminal tribes in the State. Schemes to settle them to provide means of suitable livelihood to them were continued during 1956–57. During this year 50 families were rehabilitated, subsidy to 12 families for purchase of bullocks and 8 families for pen and fowls were provided thus achieving the target of the year. One cottage industries centre was started, aid to 20 trainees for the cottage industries was provided, two technical education centres were started, aid for constructing 20 better houses was provided and 10 step wells were converted into draw wells according to the targets scheduled for the year. To eradicate illiteracy among them and to inculucate in them a sense of social discipline 4 social education centres and one hostel was started and scholarships to 442 students were awarded against the same targets. Rs. 1.44 lakhs or 60.50 percent were thus spent for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes as against the target of Rs. 2.38 lakhs.

(f) *Welfare Extension Projects :*

Ten welfare extension projects were started during the First Plan period where intensive work for women and children was being undertaken. During 1956-57 in addition to the maintenance of these 10 welfare extension projects, 8 new projects were started. The work relating to the welfare of women and children was being vigorously carried out in these 18 extension projects. Rs. 0.48 lakhs against the target of Rs. 2.10 lakhs were spent during the year 1956–57 on these extension projects.

(g) Social and Moral Hygiene

The programme under this scheme was initiated only during the Second Five Year Plan. During the year 1956-57, one rescue home was started and construction of district shelters was under consideration. Rs. 0.07 lakhs was spent during 1956-57 on this scheme.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

The Planning, execution and appraisal of the progress of schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, for every sector, required detailed statistics on which the policy for further layout of the programme could be based. The Plan aims at economic development of the country which can best be achieved through democratic planning. Public cooperation and public opinion constitute the principal force and sanction behind the democratic approach to Planning. The Plan, had therefore, to be carried into every home in the lagnuage and symbols of the people and expressed in terms of their common needs and problems. The importance of statistics and publicity among the masses to steer through the Plan schemes was appreciated and Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 40.99 lakhs were alloted for statistics and publicity respectively under the Second Five Year Plan.

I. STATISTICS

With a view to reorganise and strengthen the statistical organisation in the State so that it could cater tothe statistical needs relating to planning, execution and appaisal of the various schemes accepted for implementation under the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs, was made for the year 1956-57. Out of this, Rs. 0.75 lakhs, i. e. 46.9 percent of the allotment was spent during the year, the expenditure during the second, third and fourth quarters being Rs. 0.01 lakhs, i. e. 1.3 percent, Rs.0.22 lakhs, i. e. 29.3 percent and Rs. 0.52 lakhs, i. e. 69.4 percent of the total expenditure respectively.

A planning cell with the responsibility of providing statistical data for the purposes of the Second Five Year Plan and to prepare progress reports of the Plan was established. A sample survey unit was also established. This was a nucleus of a survey unit to be expanded in due course to undertake the responsibilities of the organisation to be set-up for undertaking multipurpose sample surveys on a matching basis with the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India. The State Government also agreed with the recommendations of various committees and organisations for setting up District

Statistical Agency. As a result, during the year under review, in five districts which were the headquarters of the Divisional Commissioners, a complete Statistical Unit consisting of one Statisticin, one Inspector, one Clerk and one Peon was sanctioned. Consequently, after recruiting part of the staff, it was placed at the headquarters for requisite training.

The following publications were also brought out during the year :—

1. Basic Statistics, Rajasthan—1956.
2. Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.
3. Progress Reports on the First Five Year Plan :—

   Progress Reports have been prepared and published with the title "First Five Year Plan—An Appraisal" for the following sectors separately :—

   (*a*) Agriculture & Community Development.
   (*b*) Irrigation.
   (*c*) Power.
   (*d*) Roads & Transport.
   (*e*) Social Services.

II. PUBLICITY

The Second Five Year Plan schemes for publicity provided for a field publicity unit located in every district, establishment of information centres, community listening sets, organisation of exhibitions, production and distribution of publicity literatures, press advertising, cultural activities etc., to create an atmosphere in the State for willing, voluntary and active participation of the people in the implementation of development schemes. The activities planned to be initiated during 1956-57 related to organisation of community listening centres, field publicity, films and photography, organisation of exhibitions, publication of publicity literature, press advertising, publicity tours and provision of staff at headquarters for implementation of schemes.

Rs. 6.00 lakhs or 14.64 percent of the total Plan outlay were earmarked for the year 1956-57. The total expenditure incurred on these various publicity schemes during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 2.14 lakhs or 28.04 percent of the allotment. Out of this amount, Rs. 0.01 lakhs or 0.5 percent were spent during the first quarter, Rs. 0.24 lakhs or 11.2 percent during the second quarter, Rs. 0.47 lakhs or 22.0 percent during the third and Rs. 1.42 lakhs or 66.3 percent during the fourth quarter. The schemes on Exhibitions, publicity, literature, tours and headquartes staff were initiated during the second quarter. Field publicity unit was actually organised during the third quarter.

Under the scheme of community listening centres, a sum of Rs. 0.04 lakhs or 1.4 percent of the total expenditure was spent and 100 radio receiver sets were purchased as against the target of 350. A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakhs or 21.1 percent was also incurred on the opening of 13 district offices, 26 Information centres and purchase of publicity van under the scheme of field publicity. For the purchase of films and organising photography, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 0.10 lakhs or 4.7 percent of the total expenditure during 1956-57. As much as 38.4 percent of the total expenditure i. e. Rs. 0.82 lakhs was incurred on the organisation of exhibitions in the state. Rs. 0.25 lakhs or 11.8 percent was spent during 1956-57 on publicity literature to acquaint the people of the State in regard to the progress of development schemes. Under the scheme of cultural section, a sum of Rs. 0.01 lakhs or 0.5 percent was spent during1956-57. Press advertising was also one of the schemes on which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 0.32 lakhs or 15.0 percent. To reach the people directly and acquaint them about the progress and to request them to extend their cooperation in the implementation of schemes, publicity tours were also arranged and the expenditure on this account ammounted to Rs. 0.07 lakhs or 3.3 percent. Besides this, Rs. 0.08 lakhs or 3.8 percent was spent on the maintenance of staff at headquarters.

Outlay and expenditure under first and second five year plans.

Rajasthan (*Reorganised*)

Table 1 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	First Five year plan outlay (1951-56)	Percentage to total outlay (1951-56)	First Five Year Plan Expenditure (1951-56)	Percentage achieved against outlay	Second Five Year Plan outlay (1956-61)	Percentage to total outlay (1956-61)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture & Community Development	664.09	10.29	591.92	89.13	1675.38	15.92
1. Agriculture	261.00	4.05	210.88	80.80	429.38	4.08
2. Consolidation of Holdings	—	—	—	—	32.50	0.31
3. Animal Husbandry	35.43	0.55	24.81	70.02	184.00	1.75
4. Co-operation	27.64	0.43	25.77	93.23	164.00	1.56
5. Forests & Soil conversation	28.12	0.43	26.37	93.78	182.00	1.73
6. Fisheries	—	—	—	—	9.00	0.08
7. C. D. & National Extension Service	311.90	4.83	304.09	97.49	674.50	6.41
II. Irrigation	2983.55	46.25	3131.03	104.94	2818.28	26.78
III. Power	958.23	14.86	123.45	12.88	1999.51	18.99
IV. Industries & Mining	55.10	0.85	45.84	83.19	604.40	5.74
1. Industries	55.10	0.85	45.84	83.19	564.25	5.36
2. Mineral Development	—	—	—	—	40.15	0.38
V. Roads	626.65	9.73	555.39	88.63	941.50	8.94
VI. Social Services	1106.59	17.15	911.87	82.40	2391.90	22.72
1. Education	496.07	7.69	409.54	82.56	1066.25	10.13
2. Medical & Public Health	332.71	5.15	328.95	98.86	739.42	7.02
3. Housing	139.20	2.16	70.29	50.49	263.50	2.50
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	3.80	0.06	1.74	45.78	51.70	0.49
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare Service	134.81	2.09	101.35	75.18	271.08	2.57
VII. Miscellaneous	56.05	0.87	54.94	98.02	101.29	0.96
1. Publicity	—	—	—	—	40.99	0.39
2. Statistics	—	—	—	—	10.00	0.09
3. Mandies	—	—	—	—	50.00	0.48
4. Others	56.05	0.87	54.94	98.02	0.30	0.00
Total	6450.26	100.00	~~541[illegible]~~ 5414.43	83.94	10527.26	100.00

Second five year plan outlay

Rajasthan (*Reorganised*)

Table 2

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	Outlay under Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	Percentage to total outlay (1956-61)	Outlay for (1956-57)	Percentage to total outlay (1956-57)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture & Community Development	1675.38	15.92	315.29	15.42
1. Agriculture	429.38	4.08	78.69	3.85
2. Consolidation of Holdings	32.50	0.31	3.50	0.17
3. Animal Husbandry	184.00	1.75	20.73	1.01
4. Co-operation	164.00	1.56	31.30	1.53
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	182.00	1.73	16.86	0.82
6. Fisheries	9.00	0.08	0.70	0.03
7. C. D. & National Extention Service	674.50	6.41	163.81	8.01
II. Irrigation	2813.28	26.73	675.29	33.02
III. Power	1999.51	18.99	360.53	17.63
IV. Industries & Mining	604.40	5.74	63.67	3.11
1. Industries	564.25	5.36	63.07	3.08
2. Mineral Development	40.15	0.38	0.60	0.03
V. Roads	941.50	8.94	193.00	9.44
VI. Social Services	2391.90	22.72	409.62	20.03
1. Education	1066.25	10.13	147.00	7.19
2. Medical & Public Health	739.42	7.03	156.02	7.63
3. Housing	263.50	2.50	70.00	3.42
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	51.70	0.49	5.60	0.27
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare Service	271.03	2.57	31.00	1.52
VII. Miscellaneous	101.29	0.96	27.60	1.35
1. Publicity	40.99	0.39	6.00	0.29
2. Statistics	10.00	0.09	1.60	0.08
3. Mandies	50.00	0.48	20.00	0.98
4. Others	0.30	0.00	—	—
Total	10527.26	100.00	2045.00	100.00

Allocations during 1956-57

Rajasthan (*Excluding Ajmer*)

Table 3 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	Allotment for 1956-57				Receipts anticipated		
	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total	Loans	Subsidies	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture & Community Development	215.49	39.05	22.00	276.54	82.14	124.40	206.54
1. Agriculture	33.17	19.20	12.00	64.37	12.00	17.00	29.00
2. Consolidation of Holdings	3.50	—	—	3.50	—	—	—
3. Animal Husbandry	15.87	1.10	—	16.97	1.18	6.00	7.18
4. Co-operation	7.60	18.40	—	26.00	18.15	6.00	24.15
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	14.65	0.35	—	15.00	—	—	—
6. Fisheries	0.70	—	—	0.70	0.07	0.40	0.47
7. C. D. & National Extension Service	140.00	—	10.00	150.00	50.74	95.00	145.74
II. Irrigation	6.95	648.54	—	655.49	998.00	—	998.00
III. Power	—	354.33	—	354.33			
IV. Industries & Mining	35.67	7.43	13.57	56.67	13.57	13.50	27.07
1. Industries	35.07	7.43	13.57	56.07	13.57	13.50	27.07
2. Mineral Development	0.60	—	—	0.60	—	—	—
V. Roads	—	188.00	—	188.00	188.00	—	188.00
VI. Social Services	114.57	155.35	70.90	340.82	85.00	59.80	144.80
1. Education	62.00	48.00	—	110.00	—	26.00	26.00
2. Medical & Public Health	25.27	68.95	40.00	134.22	40.00	0.80	40.80
3. Housing	—	36.00	30.00	66.00	45.00	21.00	66.00
4. Labour & labour Welfare	1.80	1.80	—	3.60	—	—	—
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare Service	25.50	0.60	0.90	27.00	—	12.00	12.00
VII. Miscellaneous	6.60	—	20.00	26.60	20.00	—	20.00
1. Publicity	5.00	—	—	5.00	—	—	—
2. Statistics	1.60	—	—	1.60	—	—	—
3. Mandies	—	—	20.00	20.00	20.00	—	20.00
4. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	379.28	1387.70	126.47	1898.45	1416.71	197.70	1614.41

Expenditure during 1955 56 & 1956-57

Rajasthan *(Reorganised)*

Table 4 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	Outlay for 1956-57	Expenditure during 1955-56	Expenditure during 1956-57	Percentage of column 4 to col.2	Percentage increase(+ or decrease (—) in col. 4 as compared to col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Community Development	315.29	246.46	227.50	72.05	—92.81
1. Agriculture	78.69	66.57	28.23	35.88	—57.59
2. Consolidation of Holdings	3.50	—	1.88	53.71	—
3. Animal Husbandry	20.78	18.05	5.40	26.05	—70.08
4. Co-operation	31.30	11.62	13.01	41.56	+11.96
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	16.56	15.98	17.84	107.73	+11.64
6. Fisheries	0.70	—	0.04	5.71	—
7. C. D. & National Extension Service	163.81	134.24	161.10	98.35	+20.01
II. Irrigation	675.29	507.88	560.78†	83.04	+10.41@
III. Power	360.53	21.82	140.46*	38.96	+54.37@
IV. Industries & Mining	63.67	19.26	28.67	45.03	+48.8
1. Industries	63.07	19.26	28.34	44.93	+47.14
2 Mineral Development	0.60	—	0.33	55.00	—
V. Roads	193.00	207.42	134.35	69.61	—35.23
VI. Social Services	409.62	383.62	278.16	67.91	— 27.49
1. Education	147.00	105.21	82.65+	56.20	—21.44
2. Medical & Public Health	156.02	173.48	98.04	62.84	—43.46
3. Housing	70.00	63.89	74.47	106.38	+16.66
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	5.60	1.02	2.55	45.54	+150.00
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare Service	31.00	40.07	20.44	65.93	—47.14
VI. Miscellaneous	27.60	—	2.89	10.47	—
1. Publicity	6.00	—	2.14	35.58	—
2. Statistics	1.60	—	0.75	46.87	—
3. Mandies	20.00	—	—	—	—
Total	2045.00	1386.46	1372.76	67.13	—1.99@

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† Includes estimated share of Rs. 173.91 Lakhs on Bhakra Nangal Common Works (Irrigation)

* Includes estimated share of Rs. 84.33 Lakhs of Bhakra Nangal Common Works (Power)

+ Excluding Ajmer.

Percentage worked out after excluding expenditure on share of Common works.

Allotment and Expenditure under Plan Schemes

Rajasthan (*Reorganised*)

Table 5

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–61)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956–57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956–57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956–57	Percentage of col-10 to col. 3.
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
1. Agriculture										
1. Minor irrigation										
(a) Construction of wells	76.33*	15.33*	0.49	1.90	2.29	4.28	8.96	5.02	13.98*	91.19
(b) Deepening of wells	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
(c) Development of village tanks	30.00	5.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Boring of tube wells	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural machinery										
(a) Loans for installing of pumping sets	7.00	1.00	—	0.11	0.20	0.10	0.41	—	0.41	41.00
(b) Loans for installing of persian wheels	5.00	1.00	—	—	0.08	0.37	0.45	—	0.45	45.00
(c) Loans for small agricultural implements	2.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Loans for generating sets	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes data for Deepening of wells scheme for Ajmer.

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–61)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col.3.
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Seed multiplication and distribution										
(*a*) Multiplication of improved seeds.	75.00	8.45	—	—	0.43	0.63	1.06	—	1.06	12.54
(*b*) Distribution of improved seeds	4.00	1.60	—	—	—	0.26	0.26	—	0.26	16.25
4. Manures and fertilisers										
(*a*) Phosphatic fertilisers	3.35	0.47	—	—	0.05	0.06	0.11	—	0.11	23.40
(*b*) Compost development (*c*) Development of local manurial resources including simple manurial trials	7.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fruit developement	18.00	0.73	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.30	0.39	53.42
6. Plant protection	17.46	0.65	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	6.15
7. Staff scheme	16.00	3.37	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	2.67
8. Experiments and research schemes (Includes schemes relating to extension of Botonical section.	32.00	8.29	—	0.02	—	0.39	0.41	—	0.41	4.94

V1

Chemistry section, Entomological section, Plant pathology section, Improvement of millets, and pulses, Soil survey, Sugarcane research, Statistical research, and Agricultural research)										
9. Weed control	0.77	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Contribution to I. C. A. R.	5.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Identification and control of citrus diseases	0.17	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	16.67
12. Special commodities										
(a) Sugarcane development	9.10	1.08	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.17	0.04	0.21	19.44
(b) Cotton extension	11.00	0.45	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.27	—	0.27	60.00
13. Improvement of agricultural statistics	8.57	0.11	—	—	—	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.22	200.00
14. Agricultural improvement, production and training	2.95	0.97	—	0.02	0.02	0.22	0.26	0.16	0.42	43.30
15. Agricultural education and extension										
(a) Agriculture college (Udaipur)	35.31	13.50	0.35	0.62	0.82	1.67	3.46	—	3.46	25.63
(b) Basic agricultural schools	13.26	2.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Extension training centres		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–61)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956–57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956–57	Percentage of col. 10 to col.3.
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16. Reclamation of land	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Land planning survey	0.56	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	33.33
18. Soil conservation	4.00	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	4.05
19. Agricultural marketing	5.50	0.55	—	—	0.11	0.11	0.22	—	0.22	40.00
Total	429.38	78.69*	1.93†	3.76†	4.92†	11.95†	22.56†	5.67	28.23†	35.88

2. Consolidation of holdings

1. Consolidation of holdings	32.50	3.50	0.04	0.05	0.27	1.52	1.88	—	1.88	53.74

3. Animal Husbandry.

1. Dairy development scheme	11.90	0.45	—	0.01	—	0.06	0.07	—	0.07	15.56
2. All India key village scheme	29.64	2.08	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	2.40
3. Gaushala development	6.60	1.07	—	0.01	0.07	0.58	0.66	0.21	0.87	81.31
4. Opening of gosadans	2.29	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Poultry development	4.62	0.63	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	6.35

6. Advanced training	1.00	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08	18.75
7. Reorganisation of poultry farm at Jaipur	0.99	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	8.90	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	32.00
9. Purchase & distribution of calves	5.01	0.85	—	—	—	0.21	0.21	—	0.21	60.00
10. Supervisory staff	13.37	1.90	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.16	8.42
11. Bull premium scheme	5.40	0.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Camel improvement	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	4.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Sheep and wool development	28.80	2.88	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	2.43
16. Organisation of cattle shows	2.50	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Hostel at farm (Nagour)	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Veterinary college scheme	28.62	4.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Rinderpest eradication	13.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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* Includes allotment of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for purchasing of air compressor, Rs. 2.67 lakhs for G. M. F. schemes, Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Anti-locust measures and Rs. 0.41 lakhs for establishment of tools and plants charges for construction works under the various schemes of Agriculture Department (former Ajmer State) not provided for under the plan provision.

† Includes expenditure on Anti-locust measures scheme not provided for under the plan provision and on the construction of buildings under schemes No. 3(a),8 and 15 (a), break up for which is not available.

Table 5 (*Contd.*) (Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col. 3
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20. Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	11.33	1.08	—	—	0.03	0.38	0.41	—	0.41	37.96
21. Mass immunisation of cattle	0.20	0.64	0.06	0.09	0.05	—	0.20	—	0.20	31.25
Total	184.00§	20.73†	0.56‡	1.33‡	0.69‡	2.31‡	4.89‡	0.51	5.40‡	26.05

4. Co-operation

1. Share Capital Contribution to Credit institutions	—	17.00*	—	—	—	9.88	9.88	—	9.88	58.12
2. Construction of godowns for larger sized credit societies	19.00	0.80	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	11.25
3. Subsidy for staff of credit institutions	10.62	1.01	—	—	—	0.82	0.82	0.02	0.84	83.17
4. Primary marketing societies	28.84	4.95	—	—	—	0.79	0.79	0.04	0.83	16.77
5. Apex marketing society	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Processing societies										
(*a*) Cotton Gin	5.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Oil Mill	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. State ware-housing corporation	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

8. Creation of funds										
(a) Coperative development fund	4.50	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Agricultural credit (R & G) fund	10.50	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Departmental staff	52.95	4.97	—	—	0.17	0.59	0.76	0.11	0.87	17.51
10. Cooperative training, research and experimentation										
(a) Co-operative training	11.34	1.07	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.13	0.23	0.07	0.30	28.59
(b) Research and experimentation	0.50	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cooperative farming	3.00	0.20	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	0.90	100.00
Total	164.00	81.30	0.03	0.06	0.18	12.50	12.77	0.24	13.01	41.56

5. Forests & Soil Conservation.

1. Education	9.16	1.53	0.24	0.22	0.37	0.73	1.56	0.01	1.57	102.61
2. Demarcation & settlement	13.40	4.00	0.46	0.77	0.90	1.65	3.78	—	3.78	94.50
3 Forest Research	1.98	0.38	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.32	—	0.32	84.21

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§ Includes Rs. 6.50 lakhs provided for construction of buildings under various schemes, in this sector, breakup for which is not available.

*This amount will be obtained by State Government as loan from the Reserve Bank of India. It does not form part of the total plan provision.

† Includes Rs. 0.10 lakhs for Ghee testing scheme and Rs. 2.09 lakhs for Breeding of indigenous bulls scheme not provided for under the plan provision but provided in 1956-57 plan budget and Rs. 1.26 lakhs for construction of buildings under various schemes, breakup for which is not available.

‡ Includes expenditure on Breeding of indigenous bulls scheme not provided for under the plan provision and on the construction of buildings under various schemes, breakup for which is not available.

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956 57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col-10 to col. 8
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec, '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipment & original Surveys	17.00	2.64	0.02	0.04	0.20	0.14	0.40	—	0.40	15.15
5. Creation of village forests-afforestation as measure of soil conservation	33.40	0 90	0.86	0.64	0 07	1.71	3.28	—	3.28	364.44
6. Commercial plantation	11.58	3.00	0.13	0.99	0 92	2.10	4.14	—	4.14	138.00
7. Industrial plantation	1.00	0.20	—	—	0.04	0.06	0.10	—	0.10	50,00
8. Rehabilitation of Jagir forests	7.70	0.50	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.44	0.57	—	0.57	111.00
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	7.50	0.58	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.42	0.51	0.06	0.57	98.27
10. Creation of forests for rotational grazing	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Development of national park & game sanctuaries	7.53	0.22	—	—	0.07	0.33	0.40	—	0.40	181.81
12. Soil conservation	56 33	1.37	0.02	0.22	0.37	1.33	1.94	0.09	2.03	148.17
13. Opening of forest nurseries	1.17	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	33.33

14. Communication & buildings										
(*a*) Roads	3.25	0.15	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.12	86.00
(*b*) Buildings	7.00	0.31	—	—	—	0.50	0.59	—	0.50	54.95
Total	182.00	16.55	1.81	3.06	3.11	9.61	17.59	0.25	17.84	107.73
			6. Fisheries							
Fisheries Development	9.00	0.70	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	5.71
	7. Community Development & National Extention Service*									
1. Suppervision		1.64	0.58	0.47	0.59	0.99	2.58		2.58	157.32
2. District project head quarters		33.88	5.11	7.21	10.17	16.12	38.61		38.61	114.13
3. Agriculture		7.98	0.38	0.68	1.69	2.40	5.15		5.15	64.54
4. Irrigation		12.36	1.00	0.82	1.17	3.36	6.85		6.85	55.42
5. Reclamation		0.05	—	—	0.07	0.01	0.08		0.08	160.00
6. Health & sanitation	674.50	22.15	1.69	3.51	3.74	14.82	28.76		28.76	107.27
7. Education		7.15	0.84	1.02	1.44	5.57	8.87		8.87	124.06
8. Social education		7.38	0.84	0.79	0.91	6.56	8.60		8.60	117.33
9. Communication		14.22	1.33	2.04	1.59	5.06	10.52		10.52	78.98
10. Rural arts & crafts		2.71	0.38	0.55	0.35	0.38	1.61		1.61	59.41
11. Housing		12.29	—	—	0.12	3.53	5.65		5.65	45.97
12. Project loans		42.10	5.36	7.95	4.27	31.24	43.82		43.82	115.96
Total	674.50	163.81	17.41	25.04	26.11	92.54	161.10		161.10	98.85

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* Data for reorganised Rajasthan is given, since break up for Ajmer is not available.

Table 5 (Contd) (Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col. 3
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II. IRRIGATION										
1. **Bhakra Nangal**										
(a) Works in Rajasthan	133.00	79.88	18.82	13.02	9.20	13.87	54.91	—	54.91	68.74
(b) Share of Common works	430.0	173.91	—	—	—	—	173.91†	—	173.91†	100.00
2. **Chambal Project**										
(a) Kota barrage **(b) Right main canal** **(c) Left canal**	800.0	181.97	19.98	28.32	54.55	79.15	182.00	—	182.00	100.02
(d) Rana Pratap Sagar	50.0	1.90	0.26	0.22	1.15	1.34	2.97	—	2.97	156.31
3. **Parwati project**	31.60	16.61	1.24	1.35	3.82	5.51	11.92	—	11.92	71.76
4. **Meja project**	12.00	6.00	1.98	3.00	2.51	3.12	10.61	—	10.61	176.83
5. **Nahar sagar**	0.63	0.63	—	0.01	0.13	0.11	0.25	—	0.25	39.68
6. **Ummed sagar tank**	1.09	1.09	0.33	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.69	—	0.69	63.31
7. **Gudha project**	3.65	1.38	0.92	(—)0.34	0.29	1.53	2.40	—	2.40	173.91
8. **Bund Morel**	5.00	3.93	1.14	0.70	0.90	1.39	4.13	—	4.13	105.08
9. **Bankli tank**	0.50	0.40	0.14	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.80	—	0.80	190.47
10. **Girinanda project**	4.60	2.00	0.84	0.42	0.05	1.06	2.37	—	2.37	118.50
11. **Jawai project**	10.00	10.00	—	1.35	6.02	4.40	11.77	—	11.77	117.70
12. **Homawas tank**	2.65	1.15	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.24	—	0.24	20.86

13. Kalisil project	4.50	1.42	0.49	0.08	0.89	0.28	1.19	—	1.19	83.80
14. Jaggar project	1.60	1.50	(−)0.04	0.09	0.36	0.08	0.44	—	0.44	29.83
15. Nindar project	0.30	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.02	—
16. Bhula	0.68	0.68	0.09	0.01	0.01	—	0.11	—	0.11	16.17
17. Bund Surwal	0.70	1.86	—	—	0.11	0.03	0.14	—	0.14	7.52
18. Sabi river project	25.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Mahi project	118.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Banas project	200.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Wagon irrigation project	46.50	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Bandi	26.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Khari	30.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Manohar thana	95.00	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Sawan Bhadon	11.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Alnia	12.50	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. West Banas project	28.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Sukli	16.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Berach (Badgaon)	45.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Berach (vallabh nagar)	32.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Jakham project	70.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Khari feeder	20.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Narain sagar	88.13	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Other works (Ajmer)	67.15	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Included on the basis of Budget estimate as adjustments of actual expenditure have not been received.

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col. 8
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35. Survey & investigations	11.00	1.60	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.45	—	0.45	28.75
36 Scarcity area works	170.25	112.90	24.07	9.19	12.46	24.00	69.72	—	69.72	61.75
37. Minor irrigation works	268.00	48.80	6.73	4.87	7.25	10.84	29.69	—	29.69	60.84
Total	2818.28*	675.30	77.15	62.69	99.77	147.11	560.78	—	560.78	83.08
III. POWER										
1. Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project										
(*a*) Share in construction of common works	481.00	84.88					84.88		84.88	100.00
(*b*) Distribution works executed by Punjab Govt.		20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Bulk supply scheme	114.00	32.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Local distribution		50.00	0.80	0.89	0.21	2.90	8.80	—	8.80	17.60
2. Chambal Hydel Project										
(*a*) Stage I—Bhupal power project	233.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Stage II—Rana Pratap sagar project	250.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Chambal transmission system	420.00	9.90	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	0.51

3. Development of thermal power sations and connected works	886.16	188.69	9.97	18.11	12.44	8.98	87.50	—	87.50	27.04
4. Rural & urban electrification scheme	112.85	22.91	—	0.17	—	6.61	9.78	—	9.78	42.68
5. Investigation	8.00	1.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1999.51	860.53	8.77	14.17	16.65	21.54	140.46	—	140.46	88.96

IV INDUSTRIES & MINING

1. Industries

I. Handloom Development.										
1. Inspection & stamping Offices 2. Handloom sales depot	20.68									
3. Finishing, calendering & dyeing centre	3.78									
4. Research, designing & marketing section	1.54									
5. Purchase of handloom mobile sales van	0.70									
6. Establishment of dyeing house	7.88	8.89	0.25	0.50	2.00	3.28	6.08	—	6.08	71.87
7. Grant of working capital to production societies working at loss	2.28									
8. Conversion of looms	2.50									
9. Rebate on sales of handloom cloth	1.00									
10. Working capital to weavers of co-operative societies	18.12									
11. Share capital to weavers of co-operative societies	0.75									

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* Schemewise total comes to Rs. 2813.93 lakhs but the plan provision is fixed at Rs. 2813.28 lakhs.

† Estimated expenditure of Rs. 84.33 lakhs included as share of common works on the basis of budget provision, quarterly breakup of which is not available.

Table 5 *(Contd.)* (Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–57)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956–57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956–57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956–57	Percentage of col 10 to col. 3
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. Development of handloom industry, Ajmer	5.96	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.50	36.76
II. Sheep & Wool Improvement										
1. Wool research laboratory	0.18	2.26	0.04	0.06	0.05	—	0.15	—	0.15	6.69
2. Woollen technological institute	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sheep & wool training school	1.30	0.29	—	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.14	—	0.14	48.29
4. Mechanical production centre	2.00	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.17	—	0.17	—
5. Establishment of finishing centre	2.30	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Blankets production cum training centre	4.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Sheep breeding & research Station	0.51	0,18	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.16	—	0.16	88.88
8. Drugget & carpet production-cum-training centre	2.57	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—
9. Pilot wool carbonising plant	8.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

10. Loans & grants	8.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Co-ordination Office	2.31	0.60	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.01	0.40	—	0.40	66.66
12. Wool grading & Marketing organisation	15.03	1.25	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.02	0.90	—	0.90	72.00
13. Community shearing sheds		1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Up-grading of sheep breeding farms	0·24	0.46	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.22	—	0.22	47.82
III. Khadi & Village Industries	40.79	6.33	0.07	0.07	0.04	—	0.18	—	0.18	2.84
IV. Village Industries										
1. Development of salt petre Industry	0.62	0.12	—	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.07	—	0.07	58.3
2. Development of salt Industry	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Industrial Estate	80.71	4.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Small Scale Industries										
1. Gadia lohars work shops	6.05	1.50	—	—	0.05	0.24	0.29	—	0.29	19.33
2. Central workshop for small scale industries	20.83	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Tanning & leather work institute	4.06	0.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Subsidy on electricity	10.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Development of small scale & other industries in C. D. Blocks	16.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–61)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col.3.
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Extension officers in C. D. & N. E. S. Blocks	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Small scale industries production centre	3.01	1.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Sericulture										
Silk & sericulture institute	5.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. General Schemes										
1. Industrial & economic survey	10.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Loans & advances to industrial cooperatives	84.50	15.07	—	3.96	—	8.07	12.03	1.50	13.53	89.78
3. Participation in the schemes sponsored by central Government	14.58	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Administration										
Reorganisation of the Directorate	14.48	3.08	—	0.26	0.21	0.59	1.06	0.26	1.32	42.85
X. Research & Training										
1. Industrial research laboratory	0.36	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.14	—	0.14	93.3

XX

2. Production cum-training centres	46.32	2.17	—	—	0.03	0.16	0.19	—	0.19	8.75
3. Foreign training	1.00	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Reorganisation of cottage industries	11.86	3.24	—	—	0.06	0.44	0.50	—	0.50	15.43
5. Organisation of small industries on co-operative basis	6.60	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Handicrafts										
1. Marketing organisation	9.84	4.00	0.14	0.09	0.36	0.61	1.20	—	1.20	30.00
2. Quality marking scheme	4.57	0.35	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	14.88
3. Handicraft section	0.78	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	42.86
4. Development of handicrafts, Ajmer	1.50	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII. Cottage & other industries										
1. Co-operative sugar mill	9.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Pilot plant for sodium sulphate	4.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Subsidy to cottage industries	20.90	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Grant-in-aid and contribution		1.07	—	0.18	0.26	0.60	1.04	—	1.04	97.20
5. Drug factory	1.88	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	564.25	63.07	1.01	5.58	3.75	15.74	26.08	2.26	28.34	44.93

Table 5 *(Contd.)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–61)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending June '57	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57	Total expenditure during 1956–57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956–57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956–57	Percentage of col. 10 to col.3.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Mineral Development										
1. Reorganisation and expansion of the Mines & Geology deptt.	5.00	00.6	—	0.02	0.03	0.28	0.33	—	0.33	55.00
2. Wet Mica grinding plant	10.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Fuller's Earth activation plant	10.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Purchase of equipment for quarry improvement	14.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	40.15	0.60	—	0.02	0.08	0.28	0.33	—	0.33	55.00
V. ROADS										
1. Construction of new roads										
(*a*) State high ways	29.28	8.58								
(*b*) Major district roads	79.62	20.68								
(*c*) Other district roads	250.90	36.75								
(*d*) Village roads	44.98	7.85								
(*e*) Cross drainage works & bridges	48.75	6.90								
(*f*) Bhakra roads	80.00	17.20	18.25	19.88	18.22	68.65	125.00	—	125.00	70.87
(*g*) Approach roads to towns & villages	50.00	2.00								
(*h*) Approach roads to mines & quarries	10.00	—								
2. Improvement to existing roads	295.47	77.05								

3. Construction & improvement work on roads of Ajmer	42.50	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	9.35	9.35	93.50
4. Others (Tools & plants)	10.00	6.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	941.50	193.00	13.25	19.88	23.22	68.65	125.00	9.35	134.35	69.61

VI SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Education

Administration										
1. Administrative & supervisory staff	25.33	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	0.70	N. A.	0.70	
2. Organisation of physical education, establishment of central office of Dy. Director for physical education	1.70	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
3. Appointment of Dy. Inspectress and Dy. Inspector for physical education	2.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
Primary Education										
4. Opening of new single teacher primary schools	105.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.75	—	0.75	
5. Conversion of primary schools to basic schools	56.50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.59	—	0.59	
6. Introduction of craft in non-basic schools	17.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1.35	—	1.35	

Table 5 (*Contd*) (Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–61)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956–57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956–57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956–57	Percentage of col-10 to col. 8.
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension in single teacher primary schools	42.50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.42	—	0.42	
8. Opening of basic teachers training schools.	50.00	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	5.82	—	5.82	
9. Short course training	8.50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
10. Senior basic education.	12.66	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	N. A.	N. A.	
Middle School Stage										
Raising of primary schools to middle standard	34.60	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1.38	—	1.38	
11. Secondary Education										
(a) Upgrading of high schools to higher Secondary schools	26.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7.86	—	7.86	
(b) Conversion of middle schools to higher secondary schools	54.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5.30	—	5.30	

	(c) Conversion of high school to multi-purpose higher secondary schools	88.00	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A,	N. A.	8.99	—	8.99
	(d) Aid to private high school for conversion in multi-purpose higher secondary schools	5.00								
12.	(a) Improvement of science in high schools	3.20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.18	N. A.	0.18
	(b) Introduction of general science social studies and other subjects		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.04	—	0.04
13.	Improvement of libraries in high schools	2.55	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.30	N. A.	0.30
14.	Improvement in school equipment	37.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.78	—	0.78
15.	Establishment of vocational guidence burequ and councillors in multi-purpose schools.	2.80	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
16.	Aid to private institutions.	3·50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.35	—	0.85
17.	Raising of training college Bikaner to B. Ed. standard.	1,00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1.15	—	1.15
18.	Conferences, seminars and refresher courses.	2.80	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.33	—	0.33

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956–61	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col. 3
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19. Improvement in teaching of core subjects.	2.85	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N, A.	N. A.	—	N. A.	N. A.	
20. Opening of multi-purpose high schools.	14.99	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	
21. Opening of higher secondary schools.	30.00	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	
University Education.										
22. Establishment of Rajasthan college.	21.50	"	"	"	"	"	**	—	**	
23. Raising of girls inter. college to degree college.	3.80	"	"	"	"	"	**	—	**	
24. Development of degree and post Graduate studies in existing colleges.	16.40	"	"	"	"	"	**	—	**	
25. Improvement & expansion of university education.	18.86	"	"	"	"	"	—	N. A.	N. A.	
Technical Education.										
26. (*a*) Expansion & development of M. B. M. engineering college.	7.00	"	"	"	"	"	*	—	*	

(b) Condensed overseer course	3.00	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	**	—	—
27. Opening of poly-technic institutes including mining courses	39.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*	—	*
28. Junior technical schools	18.90	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*	—	*
29. Board of technical education	1.80	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*	—	*
30. Opening of technical and vocational institute	25.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	N. A.	N. A.
Social Education									
31. District social education organisers	7.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.29	—	0.29
32. Janta colleges	14.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
33. Production & distribution of literature for children and adults	8.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
34. Opening of rural libraries	9.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
35. Audio visual education	4.60	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0.16	—	0.16
Miscellaneous Schemes									
36. Construction of stadium at Jaipur	4.80	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
37. Establishment of Rajasthan sports council	1.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
38. Establishment of physical education training college.	1.70	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—

** The total expenditure on these schemes was Rs. 3.55 lakhs.

* The total expenditure on these schemes was Rs. 6.32 lakhs.

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col.3
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39. Development of N. C. C., A. C. C., scouting and girls, guides	20.61	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	0.76	N. A.	0.76	
40. Youth hostels	1.70	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
41. Developmental agencies of informal education	8.10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
42. Establishment of training institutes for pre-primary education	0,60	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
43. Financial assistance to private institutions for pre-primary education	0.80	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
44. Schools for handicrafts	2.50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
45. Scholarships & stipends	8.50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
46. Scholarships for technical education (inland & abroad)	2.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
47. Development of music, dances, dramas and fine arts										
(*a*) Establishment of shilpkala vidyalaya	4.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	

(*b*) Establishment of sangeet maha vidyalaya	1.00	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	—	—	—	
(*c*) Aid to divisional and district institutions	3.40	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
49. Buildings	211.00	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17.08	—	17.08	
49. Implementatation of Government of India scheme	7.50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	
50. Grant-in-aid	20.20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	N. A.	N. A.	
Total	1066.25	147.00	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	82.65†	N. A.	82.65†	56.20

2. Medical & Public Health.

1. Administrative and supervisory staff	2.83	1.00	—	0.03	0.10	0.26	0.39	—	0.39	59.00
2. Education & training										
(a) Training of compounders	4.60	0.72	—	0.01	0.09	0.15	0.25	—	0.25	34.72
(b) Training of auxiliary nurse-midwives	8.20	0.25	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	—	0.01	4.00
(c) Training of auxiliary nurses and midwives	1.98	0.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and health units										

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† Including expenditure on schemes, detailed break-up for which is not available.

Table 5 (*Contd.*) (Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure, in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col.10 to col. 3
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) (i) Opening of new dispensaries (ii) Upgrading of district hospitals	25.73	2.62	—	—	0.03	0.33	0.36	—	0.36	13.74
(b) Primary health centres	101.50	1.91	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.52
(c) Buildings-expansion, additions and alterations	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Training of doctors-specialists & refresher courses.	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(e) Development of medical college & hospitals										
(i) Medical college, Jaipur (ii) Medical hospital, Jaipur	20.29	3.57	—	—	—	0.23	0.23	—	0.23	6.44
(iii) Victoria hospital, Ajmer	13.87	5.39	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	3.71
(iv) Beawar hospital, Beawar	4.85	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	2.78
(v) King George V Maternity home, Ajmer	9.06	2.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(vi) Nasirabad cantonement hospital, Nasirabad	1.00	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(vii) Kekri hospital, Kekri	2.26	0.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Laboratory services										
Opening of public health laboratories	10.74	1.00	—	—	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	18.00
5. Control of diseases										
(a) (i) National malaria control Programme		3.00	—	—	0.10	0.07	0.17	—	0.17	5.67
(ii) Guinea worm centres	85.20	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other epidemic diseases		3.35	0.30	0.78	0.81	1.15	3.04	—	3.04	85.63
(b) Tuberculosis										
(i) Aftercare & rehabilitation	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Isolation of advanced T. B. cases	10.28	0.56	—	—	—	0.15	0.15	—	0.15	26.78
(iii) T. B. Clinics	20.50	1.60	—	—	—	0.29	0.29	—	0.29	18.12
(iv) Provincial T. B. sanatorium	10.00	1.20	—	0.02	0.11	—	0.13	—	0.13	10.88
(v) T. B. demonstration centres, (B.C.G.)	7.00	1.75	0.22	0.58	0.41	0.75	1.96	—	1.96	112.00
6. Family planning	12.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Child guidance clinics	5.86	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Training of dais	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Integration of public health with basic course in nursing	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Dental clinics	9.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5 (*Contd.*) (Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57	Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col-10 to col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. School health in N.E.S. Blocks	6.00	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Nutrition survey	2.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. For participation in future central schemes	1.00	0.80	—	—	—	0.46	0.46	—	0.46	57.50
14. Training of auxiliary health workers										
(a) T. B. health visitors (b) Sanitary inspectors (c) Other auxiliary health workers	4.60	0.25	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.09	—	0.09	36.00
15. Rehabilitation of invalid patients	0.30	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Domiciliary midwifery accommodation	0.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Public health cum-medical centres	5.29	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	1.22
Total	347.51*	52.12†	0.99‡	3.11‡	3.06‡	7.43‡	14.59‡	0.28	14.87‡	28.53
3. Ayurvedic										
1. Opening of ayurvedic & unani dispensaries	33.56	2.50	—	0.04	0.24	0.72	1.00	—	1.00	40.00
2. Administrative & supervisory staff	2.11	0.13	—	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.10	—	0.10	76.92

3. Upgrading of ayurvedic colleges	4.63	0.37	—	—	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	0.08	21.62
4. Amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Extension of college buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Training of compounders, nurses and midwives in ayurveda	4.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47.95	3.00	—	0.06	0.29	0.88	1.18	—	1.18	39.33
4. Water Supply.										
1. Urban water supply	145.96	59.65	7.59	11.89	9.18	22.77	51.43	—	51.43	86.32
2. Rural water Supply	195.00	40.45	—	24.84	—	5.73	30.57	—	30.57	75.57
3. Drainage & sanitation	8.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	348.96	100.90	7.59	36.73	9.18	28.50	82.00	—	82.00	81.27
5. Housing.										
1. Industrial housing	103.35	39.00	2.46	3.15	6.14	5.72	17.47	—	17.47	44.79
2. Low income group housing	160.15	31.00	25.74	3.98	6.99	18.29	55.00	2.00	57.00	188.87
Total	163.50	70.00	28.20	7.13	13.13	24.01	72.47	2.00	74.47	106.88

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* Schemewise total comes to Rs. 347.80 lakhs but the plan provision has been fixed at Rs. 347.51 lakhs.

† Includes Rs. 1.65 lakhs for tools and plants (Ajmer Plan) and Rs. 12.25 lakhs for buildings, detailed information for which is not available.

‡ Includes expenditure on construction of buildings, details of which are not available.

Table 5 (*Contd.*) (Rs. in Lakhs.)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956-57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956-57	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956-57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956-57	Percentage of col. 10 to col. 3
			June. '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March, '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Labour & Labour Welfare.										
1. Labour welfare centres	27.60	N. A.	—	0.06	0.12	0.50	0.68	0.11	0.79	—
2. Expansion of employees state insurance scheme	3.95	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Expansion of inspectorate	0.85	,,	—	—	—	—	*	—	*	—
4. Training of technical trades.	11.66	,,	—	—	—	1.37	1.37	0.31	1.68	—
5. Expansion of employment exchanges	3.18	,,	—	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—
6. Enforcement of weekly holidays act	1.26	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
7. Expnasion of statistics section	0.98	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
8. Administrative set-up	2.22	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Total	51.70	5.60†	—	0.06	0.12	1.95	2.13	0.42	2.55	45.53
7. Social Welfare & Welfare of Backward Classes.										
1. Welfare of scheduled tribes	86.98	10.97	0.18	0.34	0.77	3.80	5.04	1,15	6.19	56.43
2. Welfare of other backward classes	59.52	7.56	0.24	0.13	0 17	4.10	4.64	0.19	4.83	63.89

3. Welfare of scheduled castes	56.89	6.59	0.58	0.37	0.81	5.10	5.86	0.59	6.45	97.88
4. Rehabilitation of gadia-lohars	8.00	1.40	0.02	0.01	0,18	0.82	0.98	—	0.98	70.00
5. Welfare of ex-criminal tribes	17.11	2.88	—	—	0.15	0.91	1.06	0.88	1.44	60.50
6. Welfare of extension projects	20.00	2.10	—	—	—	0.48	0.48	—	0.48	22.86
7. Social and moral hygiene and aftercare services	22.53	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—
Total	271.08	81.00	0.47	0.85	1.58	15.28	18.18	2.31	20.44	65.98

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Publicity.

1. Community listening centres	10.85	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0,04	N. A.
2. Field publicity	24.07		—	†	0.05	0.81	0.36	0.09	0.45	"
3. Films & photography	1.00		—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	"
4. Exhibitions	1.50		—	0.05	0.30	0.24	0.59	0.23	0.82	"
5. Publicity literature	1.05		—	0.02	0.05	5.16	0.25	—	0.25	"
6. Cultural section	1.36		—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	"
7. Press Advertising	0.30		—	—	—	0.32	0.32	—	0.32	"
8. Publicity tour	0.50		—	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	—	0.07	"
9. Administrative & Supervisory Staff	1.07		—	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.08	—	0.03	"
Total	40.99‡	6.00	—	0.09	0.45	1.28	1.77	0.37	2.14	35.58

* Expenditure on these schemes is also included in the expenditure shown against labour welfare centres.

Break-up of the Budget provision for 1956-57 is not available.

† Expenditure negligble.

‡ The schemewise breakup of plan provision comes to Rs.41.71 lakhs but the total plan provision is fixed at Rs.44.99 lakhs.

Table 5 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1956–57 (Budget)	Expenditure in Rajasthan during 1956–57 for quarter ending				Total expenditure during 1956–61	Total expenditure in Ajmer during 1956–57	Total expenditure in reorganised Rajasthan during 1956–57	Percentage of col. 10 to col.8
			June '56	Sept. '56	Dec. '56	March '57				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Statistics										
1. Reorganisation and strengthening of the Bureau of Statistics 2. Setting up of district statistical agency	10.00	1.60	—	0.01	0.22	0.52	0.75	—	0.75	46.87
3. Mandies										
Mandies	50.00	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Others										
Unallocated	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (All sectors)	10527.26	2045.00	154.21	183.78	206.68	463.54	1349.10*	23.66	1372.76	67.12

* Includes estimated Share of Rs. 84.33 Lakhs and Rs. 173.91 Lakhs on Bhakra Nangal common works for Power and Irrigation respectively and Rs. 82.65 Lakhs for Education sub sector for which quarterwise data is not available.

Physical targets and achievements under plan schemes.

RAJASTHAN (Reorganised)

Table 6

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
	1. Agriculture.					
1. Minor irrigation:						
(a) Construction of wells	Wells constructed	Number	30610	5172	6881	133.04
(b) Deepening of wells	Wells deepened	Number	23600	2300	4084	173.46
(c) Development of village tanks	Tanks developed	Number	600	100	64	64.00
2. Agricultural machinery:						
(a) Loans for installing of pumping sets	Pumping sets installed	Number	600	96	78	81.24
(b) Loans for installing of persian wheels	Persian wheels installed	Number	1500	300	92	30.60
3. Seed multiplication and distribution:						
(a) Multiplication of improved seeds	Opening of farms	Number	40	5	2	40.00
(b) Distribution of improved seeds	1. Opening of seed stores	Number	210	25	15	60.00
	2. Seeds distributed	Lakh Mds.	N. A.	1.50	1.80	120.00
4. Manures and fertilisers:—						
(a) Phosphatic fertilisers	1. Amonium sulphate	Tons.	18000	3000	3000	100.00
	2. Superphosphate	Tons.	4650	330	150	45.50

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(*b*) Compost development	Compost	Lakh tons	11.00	0.95	0.87	91.60
(*c*) Development of local manurial resources	Green manures	Lakh acres	2.00	—	—	—
5. Fruit development	1. Additional area covered under fruit plants	Acres	1000*	—	5831	—
	2. Additional area covered under vegetables	Acres	3000*	—	13566	—
6. Plant protection :	1. Control of grass hopper	Lakh acres	5.00	1.00	0.14	14.00
	2. Control of rats	Lakh acres	15.00	3.00	3.88	129.30
	3. Control of other pests and diseases					
	(*a*) Field crop	Lakh acres	3.50	0.70	0.77	110.00
	(*b*) Vegetables	Lakh acres	0.50	0.10	0.06	60.00
	(*c*) Wheat rust control	Acres	0.25	0.05	0.01	20.00
	(*d*) Weed control	Acres	10000	2000	219	10.90
	(*e*) Fruit trees	No. in lakhs	3.00	0.60	1.05	175.00
	(*f*) Seed treatment of store-pests	Lakh mds.	0.50	0.10	0.08	80.00
	(*g*) Store fumigation	Number	750	150	25	16.70
7. Special commodities						
(*a*) Sugarcane development	1. Additional production	Lakh tons	6.00	0.65	0.78	120.00
	2. Area benefited	Lakhs acres	0.56	0.12	0.18	150.00

(ii) Cotton extension	1. Additional production	Lakh bales				
		Lakh bales	N.A.	0.23	0.33	143.43
	2. Area benefitted	Lakh acres	N.A.	2.46	2.68	108.90
3. Reclamation of land	Area reclaimed	Lakh acres	0.75	0.10	0.38	380.00
3. Soil conservation	Area brought under conservation	Acres	7500	1500	—	—
	2. Consolidation of holdings					
Consolidation of holdings	1 Consolidation of holdings	Lakh acres	31.50	—	—	—
	2 Recruitment of staff	Number	N. A.	224	178	79.50
	3 Training of staff	Number	N. A.	223	178	80.00
	3. Animal husbandry					
1. Dairy development scheme	1. Starting of cooperative milk union	Number	1	Survey of milk pockets	Survey work was in progress	
	2. Starting of cooperative cremery	Number	1	—	—	
2. All India key village scheme	1. A. I. centres (rural)	Number	13	3	3	100.00
	2. Key village centres	Number	72	14	14	100.00
	3. A. I. centres (urban)	Number	5	—	—	—
3. Gaushala development	Opening of gaushalas	Number	26	6	6	100.00
4. Opening of gosadans	Opening of gosadans	Number	8	1	—	—
5. Poultry development	Opening of extension centres	Number	12	4	4	100.00

Note :—Relates to Ajmer only.

The data under Agriculture Sector represents targets and achievements through schemes proper, through Community Development and National Extension Service block fund and through revenue taccavi and private efforts.

Table 6 (*Contd*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956.57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Advanced training	Training of					
	1. Officers	Number	25	5	—	—
	2. Veterinary asstt. surgeons	Number	11	3	3	100.00
	3. Stockmen	Number	40	26	26 (under training)	—
7. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	Starting of mobile units	Number	7	2	1	50.00
8. Purchase and distribution of calves	Calves purchased and subsidised	Number	1000	100	60	60.00
9. Bull premium scheme	Selection of bulls for subsidising	Number	2500	250	100	40.00
10. Camel improvement	Camels purchased and subsidised	Number	350	—	—	—
11. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	Dispensaries converted into hospitals	Number	46	—	—	—
12. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	1. Distribution of bulls	Number	80	—	—	—
	2. Subsidy on calves	Number	400	—	—	—
13. Sheep and wool development	Opening of :					
	1. Sheep farms	Number	89	23	1	4.34
	2. Laboratory for analysis	Number	1	1	1	100.00
14. Organisation of cattle shows	Holding of cattle shows	Number	31	2	2	100.00
15. Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	1. Opening of hospitals	Number	1	—	—	—
	2. Opening of dispensaries	Number	56	15	15	100.00

4. Co-operation

1. Share capital contribution to credit institutions	Contribution of share capital to					
	1. Larger sized credit societies	Number	525	40	40	100.00
	2. Central cooperative banks	"	17	5	5	100.00
	3. Apex cooperative bank	"	1	1	1	100.00
	4. Central land mortgage banks	"	2	1	—	—
2. Construction of godowns for larger sized credit societies	Construction of godowns	Number	155	6	4	66.66
3. Subsidy for staff of credit institutions	Subsidy for staff of					
	1. Larger sized credit societies	Number	525	45	45	100.00
	2. Central cooperative banks	"	17	6	6	100.00
	3. Apex cooperative bank	Number	1	1	1	100.00
	4. Central land mortgage banks	"	2	2	2	100.00
4. Primary marketing societies	1. Contribution of share capital	Number	55	5	5	100.00
	2. Subsidy for staff	Number	55	5	5	100.00
	3. Construction of godowns	Number	35	2	1	50.00
4. Apex marketing society	1. Construction of godown	Number	1	—	—	—
	2. Contribution of share capital	Lakh Rs.	4.80	—	—	—
	3. Subsidy for staff	Lakh Rs.	0.20	—	—	—
4. Processing societies						
(a) Cotton gin	Organisation of cotton gin	Number	2	—	—	—
(b) Oil mill	Organisation of oil mill	Number	1	—	—	—
7. State ware-housing corporation	Formation of state ware-housing corporation	Number	1	—	—	—

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the schemes	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956–57)	Achievements (1956–57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Departmental staff	Recruitment of staff	Number	1168	496	425	85.69
9. Cooperative training and Research & experimentation	Training of staff	Number	2270	321	118	85.90
10. Cooperative farming	Subsidy to farming societies	Number	12	2	2	100.00
	5. Forests and soil conservation.					
1. Education	Training of					
	(*a*) Foresters	Number	148	23	23	100.00
	(*b*) Forest guards	Number	1398	270	266	98.5
	(*c*) Rangers	Number	18	5	5	100.00
	(*d*) Officers	Number	10	2	2	100.00
	(*e*) Foreign tours	Number	4	—	—	—
2. Demarcation & settlement	(*a*) Area to be demarcated (*b*) Forest settlement operations	Sq. miles	9000	3200	1878	58.70
3. Forest research	Silvicultural research institute	Number	1	1	1	100.00
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipments, original surveys	(*a*) Plans to be carried out	Number of divisions	10	2	2	100.0
	(*b*) Surveys to be conducted	sq. miles	1000	200	—	—
5. Creation of village forests-afforestation as measure of soil conservation						

(*a*) In areas subject to water erosion	Plantations	Acres	8400	400	650	162.50
(*b*) In areas subject to wind erosion	Plantations	Acres	11000	300	560	186.70
6. Commercial plantations	Plantations	Acres	5880	1830	1945	106.29
7. Industrial plantations	Plantations	Acres	1000	200	200	100.00
8. Rehabilitation of jagir forests	(*a*) Restocking	Acres	2000	350	250	71.40
	(*b*) Cultural operations	Acres	5000	1000	1000	100.00
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	(*a*) Restocking (*b*) Cultural operations	Acres Acres	8400 30000	200	200	100.0
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	Fencing	Acres	16000	—	—	—
11. Development of national park and game sanctuaries	Development measures in park and sanctuaries	Number	8	8	8	100.0
12. Soil conservation						
(*a*) Extension work in desert areas	Plantations	Acres	18000	—	—	—
(*b*) Field improvement measures in agricultural fields	Plantations	Acres	18000	—	—	—
(*c*) Afforestation and improvement measures in eroded marginal land	Plantations	Acres	10200	575	575	100.00
(*d*) Roadside plantation & hilly tasks	Plantations	Miles Acres	25 1600	5 200	5 200	100.00 100.00

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the schemes	Item	Unit	Total target (1956–61)	Target (1956-57)	Achieve-ments (1956-57)	Percen-tage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Opening of forest nurseries	Opening	No.	4	1	1	100.00
14. Communication and buildings						
(*a*) Roads	Construction	Miles	63	11	16	145.50
(*b*) Buildings	Construction	No.	56	10	—	—
6. Fisheries						
Fisheries development	1. Seeding of water	Acres	5000	—	—	—
	2. Establishment of nurseries	Number	20	—	—	—
7. Community Development & National Extension Service						
1. Agriculture						
(*a*) Agricultural machinery	1. Pumping sets	Number	—	—	39	—
	2. Persian wheels	Number	—	—	22	—
	3. Improved implements distributed	Number	—	—	7668	—
(*b*) Seed multiplication and distribution	Distribution of seeds	Mds.	—	—	281710	—
(*c*) Manures & fertilisers	Ammonium sulphate	Mds.	—	—	84510	—
(*d*) Fruit development	1. Additional area under fruit plants	Acres	—	—	5831	—

	2. Additional area under vegetables	Acres	—	—	18566	—
	3. Demonstrations held	Number	—	—	30051	—
(e) Animal husbandry	1. Key village centres	Number	252	68	11	16.18
	2. Pedigree animals supplied	Number	—	—	307	—
	3. Pedigree birds supplied	Number	—	—	1280	—
(f) Cooperation	1. Cooperative societies	Number	4475	625	758	121.29
	2. New members enrolled	Number	—	—	38051	—
2. Irrigation Minor Irrigation	1. Construction of wells	Number	27350	5050	4763	94.32
	2. Deepening of wells	Number	12100	2100	3332	158.67
	3. Boring of tube-wells	Number	—	—	68	—
	4. Development of village tanks	Number	—	—	64	—
	5. Additional area under irrigation	Acres	—	—	17202	—
3. Reclamation of land Land improvement	Land reclamation	Number	54700	10100	38348	79.68
4. Health & sanitation	1 Primary health centres	Number	63	17	16	94.12
	2 Maternity centres	Number	189	51	N. A.	—
	3 New drinking water wells	Number	20000	2500	1404	56.16
	4 Repair of old wells	Number	—	—	1155	—
	5 Sanitary latrines	Number	—	—	1495	—
5. Education	1 Opening of new single teacher primary schools	Number	1840	380	454	119.47

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Units	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2 Conversion of schools into basic type	Number	600	120	73	60.83
	3 Schools constructed	Number	—	—	544	—
6. Social education						
(*a*) Social education & publicity	1 Adult education centres	Number	—	—	1511	—
	2 Adult made literate	Number	—	—	78085	—
(*b*) Local bodies	1 Panchayats started	Number	—	—	515	—
	2 Statutory bodies like vikas mandals	Number	—	—	1765	—
7. Communication Roads	1 Kaccha roads	Miles	10525	1675	2053	122.57
	2 Pacca roads	Miles	—	—	304	—
8. Rural arts and crafts Industries	Demonstration cum-training centres	Number	252	68	37	54.41
	2 Persons trained	Number	—	—	1518	—
9. Housing	1 New Houses constructed	Number	—	—	6408	—
	2 Old houses reconditioned	Number	—	—	58356	—
10. People's participation	Amount contributed in terms of labour, cash and other material	Rs. in lakhs	610	118	167	141.53

II IRRIGATION

1.	Bhakra Nangal	Area to be irrigated	000 acres	490.00	322.00	105.00	32.60
2.	Chambal project	,,	,,	250.00	—	—	—
3.	Parvati	,,	,,	37.00	—	—	—
4.	Moja	,,	,,	30.00	7.00	3.60	51.43
5.	Nahar sagar	,,	,,	3.00	3.00	0.50	16.67
6.	Ummed Sagar	,,	,,	1.00	1.00	1.60	160.00
7.	Gudha	,,	,,	36.70	—	—	—
8.	Morel	,,	,,	24.00	24.00	2.20	9.20
9.	Bankli	,,	,,	9.20	9.20	4.10	44.56
10.	Girinanda	,,	,,	4.00	4.00	—	—
11.	Jawai	,,	,,	46.00	50.00	34.00	68.00
12.	Hemawas	,,	,,	5.40	5.40	3.30	61.10
13.	Kalisil	,,	,,	9.00	5.00	—	—
14.	Juggar	,,	,,	9.00	9.00	1.00	11.11
15.	Nindar	,,	,,	6.00	6.00	—	—
16.	Bhula	,,	,,	1.60	1.60	0.50	31.25
17.	Surwal	,,	,,	5.00	5.00	—	—
18.	Sabi	,,	,,	N. A.	—	—	—
19.	Mahi	,,	,,	N. A.	—	—	—
20.	Banas	,,	,,	N. A.	—	—	—
21.	Wagon	,,	,,	14.00	—	—	—
22.	Bandi	,,	,,	N. A.	—	—	—

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Khari storage	Area to be benefitted	000 acres	N. A.	—	—	—
24. Manohar Thana	"	"	N. A.	—	—	—
25. Alnia	"	"	N. A.	—	—	—
26. West Banas	"	"	9.00	—	—	—
27. Sukli	"	"	N. A.	—	—	—
28. Berach (Badgoan)	"	"	12.00	—	—	—
29. Berach (Vallabhnagar)	"	"	7.00	—	—	—
30. Jakham		"	4.00	—	—	—
31. Sawan Bhadaon	"	"	N. A.	—	—	—
32. Khari Feeder	"	"	N. A.	—	—	—
33. Narayan Sagar	"	"	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	—
34. Other medium works at Ajmer	"	"	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	—
35. Survey investigation of projects	"	"	—	—	—	—
36. Scarcity area works	"	"	169.00	15.00	2.20	14.66
37. Minor irrigation works	"	"	196.00	50.00	25.00	50.00

III POWER

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1. Bhakra Nangal Hydel						
(*a*) Share in construction of common works	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Distribution work executed by Punjab Government	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*c*) Bulk supply scheme	Transmission lines	Miles	150	—	—	—
	Grid sub-stations	Number	2	—	—	—
(*d*) Local distribution	Sub-transmission and L-J supply	Miles	537	work in Progress on 91 route/miles	—	—
2. Chambal hydro project						
(*a*) Stage I– Bhupal power project	Hydro electricity supply	K. W.	34,000	—	—	—
(*b*) Stage II–Rana Pratap sagar project						
(*c*) Chambal transmission system	(*i*) Transmission lines					
	(*a*) 132 K V	Miles	402	—	—	—
	(*b*) 33 K V	,,	102	—	—	—
3. Development of thermal power stations and connected works	(*i*) Electricity supply	K. W.	22,222	—	—	—
	(*ii*) Development of power houses	Number	21	—	—	—
	(*iii*) Transmission line	Miles	181	—	20	—
	(*iv*) Acquisition of power stations	Number	21	—	1	—
4. Rural & urban electrification scheme	(*i*) Electricity supply	K. W.	5,700	—	—	—
	(*ii*) Transmission line	Miles	186	—	—	—
5. Investigation	Survey	Number of districts	26	—	—	—

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	IV. INDUSTRIES & MINING					
	1. Industries					
1. Handloom development	(*i*) Establishment of inspection and stamping offices	Number	24	24	24	100.00
	(*ii*) Organisation of handloom sales depots	,,	24	24	24	100.00
	(*iii*) Purchase of handloom mobile sales vans	,,	3	1	1	100.00
	(*iv*) Establishment of dyeing houses	,,	24	6	2	33.33
	(*v*) Subsidy to hawkers	Lakh Rs.	2.28	—	—	—
	(*vi*) Conversion of looms	,,	2.50	0.10	0.08	80.00
	(*vii*) Rebate on sales of handloom cloth	,,	1.00	0.25	0.25	100.00
	(*viii*) Loan for working capital to weavers	,,	18.12	2.14	2.13	99.53
	(*ix*) Loan for share capital to weavers	,,	0.75	0.15	0.15	100.00
[illegible] & wool improvement	(*i*) Establishment of wool research laboratory	Number	1	1	1	100.00

(ii) Woollen technological institute					
Training of persons	Number	1160	—	—	—
(iii) Training of extension workers in sheep & wool training school	,,	125	25	24	96.00
(iv) Production of wool & woollen yarn at mechanical production centre	lakh lb.	12	2.50	—	—
(v) Finishing of wool at finishing centre, Jodhpur	Lakh yards	1.35	—	—	—
(vi) Blankets production-cum training centre					
(a) Production of blankets	Number	27000	—	—	—
(b) Training of artisans	,,	100	—	—	—
(vii) Establishment of sheep breeding and research station at Jaipur	,,	1	1	1	100.00
(viii) Drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre, Jaipur					
(a) Training of artisans	,,	100	20	16	80.00
(b) Production of druggets & carpets	000' Sq. yds.	18	7	7	100.00

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col 6 to Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(*ix*) Wool grading & marketing organisation					
	Starting of centres	Number	5	1	5	500.00
	(*x*) Construction of community shearing sheds	,,	60	12	—	—
	(*xi*) Up-grading of sheep breeding farms	,,	8	8	8	100.00
3. Khadi & Village Industries	Aid for the development of Khadi & village industries	Lakh Rs.	40.79	6.33	0.18	2.84
4. Development of salt petre industry	Production of salt petre	000'mds.	40.00	8.00	12.00	150.00
5. Development of salt industry	Working of brine wells	Number	80	—	—	—
6. Industrial estate	(*i*) Construction of sheds	,,	65	24	—	—
	(*ii*) Establishment of rural industrial estate, Ajmer	,,	1	—	—	—
7. Gadia lohars work shops	(*i*) Opening of shops	,,	2	1	1	100.00
	(*ii*) Training of candidates	,,	30	—	—	—
8. Central work shop for small scale industries	Starting of work shops	,,	3	—	—	—
9. Tanning & leather work institute	Training of candidates	,,	40	—	—	—
10. Subsidy on electricity	Grant of subsidy to small scale industries	Lakh Rs.	10.0	1.00	—	—

11.	Development of small scale industries in C. D. Blocks	(i) Training of candidates	Number	900	—	—	—
		(ii) Execution of schemes in C. D. area	,,	90	—	—	—
12.	Extension officers in C. D. & N. E. S. Blocks	Appointment of extension officers	,,	205	—	—	—
13.	Production centres for small scale industries	Setting-up of centres	,,	3	—	—	—
14.	Silk & sericulture institute	Establishment of sericulture farm	,,	1	—	—	—
15.	Loan to cottage & small scale industries	Advancement of loans to industries	Lakh Rs.	84.50	15.07	18.53	89.73
16.	Re-organisation of the directorate	Reorganisation of directorate	,,	14.48	2.79	1.22	47.31
17.	Industrial research laboratory	Extention of existing laboratory	Number	1	1	1	100.00
18.	Production-cum-training centres	(i) Starting of centres	,,	51	17	4	23.53
		(ii) Training of candidates	,,	4500	507	80	15.78
		(iii) Training of technicians	,,	600	—	—	—
19.	Foreign training	Training of officers	,,	—	8	—	—
20.	Reorganisation of cottage industries	(i) Reorganisation of industries	,,	9	8	8	100.00
		(ii) Training of candidates	,,	—	—	—	—

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Handicraft marketing organisation	(*i*) Opening of emporia	Number	5	2	2	100.00
	(*ii*) Opening of sub-emporia	,,	20	—	—	—
	(*iii*) Opening of production centre	,,	1	—	—	—
22. Quality marking scheme	Opening of centres	,,	25	3	3	100.00
23. Cooperative sugar mills	Advancement of loans	Lakh Rs.	9.50	—	—	—
24. Pilot plant for sodium sulphate	Establishment of pilot plant	Number	1	—	—	—
25. Subsidy to cottage industries	Advancement of subsidy	Lakh Rs	19.83	0.60	—	—
26. Drug factory	Starting of factories	Number	5	—	—	—
	V ROADS					
1. Construction of new roads	(*i*) State high ways	Miles	190	89		
	(*ii*) Major district roads	,,	391.5	116		
	(*iii*) Other district roads	,,	1378.5	236		
	(*iv*) Village roads	,,	215	53		
	(*v*) Bhakra roads	,,	133	32	186.00	34.83
	(*vi*) Approach roads to towns & villages	,,	200	8		
	(*vii*) Approach roads to mines & quarries	,,	40	—		

2. Improvement of existing roads	Improvement of existing roads	Miles	1830.5	510	651.00	127.65
3. Construction of new roads & improvement of new roads of Ajmer	(i) New construction & improvement of roads	,,	103.25	20	61.00	108.93
	(ii) Painting & semi-grading of roads	,,	180	36		
			4661.75	1100		

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Education.

Administration						
1. Appointment of Dy. Inspectress and Dy. Inspectors of Physical Education	Appointment of Dy. Inspectress and Dy. Inspectors	Number	10	—	—	—
Primary Education						
2. Opening of new single teacher primary schools	Opening of schools	,,	5.000	200	121	60.50
3. Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	Conversion of schools	,,	2.500	100	100	100.00
4. Introduction of Crafts in non-basic schools	schools	,,	3,000	200	200	100.00
5. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools	Employment of teachers	,,	2.500	200	200	100.00

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Opening of basic training teachers schools	Opening of training schools	Number	25	10	10	100.00
7. Senior basic education	Conversion of middle schools	,,	22	22	22	100.00
Middle school stage Raising of primary schools upto middle standard	(*i*) Raising of schools	,,	250	100	96	96.00
	(*ii*) Appointment of staff	,,	—	120	120	100.00
8. Secondary Education						
(*a*) Upgrading of high schools to higher secondary schools	(*i*) Upgrading of high schools	,,	30	5	5	100.00
	(*ii*) Existing multipurpose higher secondary schools	,,	—	20	20	100.00
	(*iii*) Appointment of head master and head mistress	,,	2	2	2	100.00
(*b*) Conversion of middle schools to higher secondary schools	(*i*) Upgrading of schools	,,	50	15	21	140.00
	(*ii*) Addition of classes in high schools	,,	—	20	20	100,00

(c) Conversion of high schools into multipurpose schools (d) Aid to private high schools for conversion into multi-purpose higher secondary schools	Conversion of schools	Number	15	5	5	100.00
9. (a) Improvement in teaching science in high schools	Schools benefitted	”	30	6	6	100.00
(b) Introduction of general science, social studies & general knowledge in inter colleges	Colleges	”	—	2	2	100.00
10. Improvement of libraries in high schools	(a) High school libraries	”	180	29	26	89.66
	(b) Post of librarians	”	—	55	55	100.00
11. Improvement in school Equipment	Schools equipped	”	405	37	37	100.00
12. Establishment of vocational guidance bureau in multi-purpose higher secondary schools	(i) Establishment of bureau	”	1	—	—	—
	(ii) Appointment of councillor	”	35	—	—	—
13. Raising of training college to basic education standard	Raising of training college	”	1	1	1	100.00
14. Conferences, seminars and refreshers, courses	(i) Conference etc. to be held	”	25	5	5	100.00
	(ii) Head masters & assistants benefitted (Ajmer)	”	3	3	3	100.00

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the schemes	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956–57)	Achievements (1956–57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Improvement in teaching core subjects	Schools benefitted	Number	15	3	3	100.00
16. Opening of multipurpose high schools	Opening of schools	,,	8	1	1	100.00
17. Opening of higher secondary schools	Opening of schools	,,	5	1	1	100.00
University Education						
18. Establishment of Rajasthan college	Establishment of colleges	,,	1	—	—	—
19. Raising of girls inter college to degree college	Raising of colleges	,,	3	1	1	100.00
20. Improvement & expansion of university education	(*i*) Schoolarships to be provided	,,	690	65	N. A.	—
	(*ii*) Construction of buildings	,,	13	13	N. A.	—
Technical Education						
21. (*a*) Expansion & development of M.B.M. Engineering college	Development of college	,,	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Condensed overseer courses	Opening of college	,,	1	—	—	—

22. Opening of polytechnic institutes including mining courses	Opening of institutes	Number	2	—	—	—
23. Junior technical schools.	Opening of technical schools.	,,	4	—	—	—
24. Board of technical education	Creation of Board.	,,	1	—	—	—
25. Opening of technical & vocational training institutes.	Opening of institutes.	,,	3	1	1	100.00
Social Education.						
26. District social education organisers.	Organisation in districts	,,	25	5	5	100.00
27. Janta college.	Opening of Colleges	,,	4	—	—	—
28. Opening of rural libraries.	Opening of libraries	,,	200	—	—	—
29. Audio-visual education.	(i) Purchase of radio sets	,,	500	50	50	100.00
	(ii) Opening of centres	,,	37	—	—	—
Miscellaneous schemes						
30. Construction of stadium at Jaipur.	Construction of stadium	,,	1	—	—	—
31. Establishment of Rajasthan sports council.	Establishment of council	,,	1	—	—	—
32. Establishment of physical education training college.	Opening of college	,,	2	1	—	—
33. Development of N. C. C. A.C.C., scouting & girls guides	(a) Senior divisions	,,	1	—	—	—
	(b) Junior divisions	,,	10	2	2	100.00
	(c) A.C.C. cadets	,,	7500	1500	1500	100.00

LIB

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the schemes	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. Youth hostels	Building for hostels	Number	5	—	—	—
35. Establishment of training institute for pre-primary education	Establishment of training institute	,,	1	—	—	—
36. Financial assitance to private institutions for pre-primary education	Assistance to institutes	,,	15	—	—	—
37. Schools for handicrafts	Opening of schools	,,	2	—	—	—
38. Buildings	Construction of buildings	,,	6120	624	12*	—
39. Grant in aid	Institutions to be aided (Ajmer)	,,	52	10	—	—
	2. Medical & Public Health					
1. Education & training						
(*a*) Training of compounders	Training of compounders	Number	500	—	—	—
(*b*) Training of auxiliary nurses & mid-wives	(*a*) Training of nurses & midwives	,,	200	100	100	100.00
	(*b*) Opening of training centres	,,	5	5	5	100.00
2. Hospitals, dispensaries and health units						

(a) Opening of new dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	Number	—	13	13	100.00
(b) Upgrading of district hospitals	Provision of additional beds	,,	342	114	114	100.00
(c) Primary health centres	Opening of health centres	,,	88	—	—	—
(d) Development of Medical college and hospitals						
(i) Medical college	Admission of more students each year	,,	500	100	100	100.00
(ii) Victoria hospital	(i) Provision of additional beds in eye ward	,,	25	—	—	—
	(ii) Installation of PBX unit	,,	1	1	1	100.00
	(iii) Construction of staff quarters for staff	,,	19	—	—	—
	(iv) Construction of staff quarters for nurses	,,	8	—	—	—
	(v) Installation of lift	,,	1	1	—	—
	(vi) Construction of a ward	Number of beds	114	114	114	100.00
(iii) Beawar hospital	(i) Extension of beds	Number	41	—	—	—
	(ii) Construction of staff quarters	,,	14	14	—	—
(iv) King George V maternity home, Ajmer	(i) Provision of additional beds	,,	45	—	—	—
	(ii) Construction of staff quarters	,,	26	—	—	—
(v) Nasirabad Cantonement hospital, Nasirabad	Construction of quarters	,,	4	—	—	—
(vi) Kekri hospital, Kekri	(i) Provision of additional beds	,,	20	20	—	—
	(ii) Construction of staff quarters	,,	8	8	—	—

* Ajmer only.

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Laboratory services-opening of public health laboratories	Opening of health laboratories	Number	21	5	5	100.00
4. Control of diseases						
(*a*) Malaria	Organisation of malaria units	,,	6	3	3	100.00
(*b*) Tuberculosis	—					
(*c*) Aftercare & rehabilitation	Opening of rehabilitation centres	,,	1	—	—	—
(*d*) Isolation of advanced T. B. cases	Provision of additional beds	,,	200	40	40	100.00
(*e*) T. B. Clinics	Opening of T. B. clinics	,,	6	6	6	100.00
(*f*) Provincial T. B. sanatorium						
	(*i*) Opening of sanatorium	,,	1	—	—	—
	(*ii*) Provision of additional beds	,,	200	—	—	—
(*g*) BCG	Campaigns	,,	1	—	—	—
5. Family planning	Organisation of family planning centres	,,	175	—	—	—
6. Child guidance clinics	Clinic to be attached	,,	1	—	—	—
7. Training of dais	(*i*) Training of candidates	,,	900	—	—	—
	(*ii*) Opening of training centres	,,	3	—	—	—
8. Integration of public health with basic course in nursing	(*i*) Training of candidates	,,	96	—	—	—
	(*ii*) Opening of training centres	,,	2	—	—	—
9. Dental clinics	Opening of dental clinics	,,	19	—	—	—

10. Nutrition survey	Surveys to be conducted in selected villages	Number	500	—	—	—
11. Training of auxiliary health workers						
(a) T. B. health visitors (b) Sanitory inspectors (c) Other auxiliary workers	(i) Training of candidates	,,	200	—	—	—
	(ii) Training centres to be opened	,,	1	—	—	—
12. Rehabilitation of invalid patients	Provision of stipends to invalid patients	,,	20	—	—	—
13. Domiciliary midwifery accommodation	Construction of staff quarters	,,	8	—	—	—
14. Public health cum medical centres	Construction of staff quarters	,,	1	—	—	—

3. Ayurvedic

1. Opening of Ayurvedic & unani dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	,,	331	75	75	100.00
2. Administrative & Supervisory staff	Employment of additional staff	,,	45	10	10	100.00
3. Upgrading of Ayurvedic colleges	Training of students in all the branches of ayurvedic science	,,	250	10	10	100.00
4. Amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit	Manufacture of genuine & standard medicine	lakh Rs.	—	—	—	—
5. Extension of college buildings	Construction of					
	(i) Halls	Number	2	—	—	—
	(ii) Rooms	,,	20	—	—	—

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Training of Compounders, nurses & midwives in ayurvedic	Training of candidates	Number	562	62	62	100.00
	4. Water Supply					
1. Urban water supply	Completion of water supply schemes	,,	22	2	2	100.00
2. Rural water supply	(*i*) Construction of new wells	,,	1947	325	150	46.15
	(*ii*) Repairs of old wells	,,	2750	2605	1400	53.74
	(*iii*) Construction of new kunds	,,	—	21	8	38.48
	(*iv*) Repairs to old kunds	,,	—	65	35	53.85
	(*v*) Villages piped water to be supplied with	,,	22	4	—	—
3. Drainage & sanitation	(*i*) Construction of storm water channels	m. ft.	2000	—	—	—
	(*ii*) Drains	,,	82400	—	—	—
	5. Housing					
1. Industrial housing	Houses completed	Number	3760	1700	688*	46.90
					120**	47.53
2. Low income group housing	Houses completed	,,	2500	500	523	104.60

* Single Room Tenament;
** Double Room Tenament.

6. Labour & Labour Welfare

1. Labour welfare Centres	(i) Opening of labour centres	Centres	12	4	4	100.00
	(ii) Expansion of labour welfare centres	,,	13	8	8	100.00
	(iii) Buildings for welfare centres	Number	18	2	2	100.00
2. Expansion of inspectorate of factories & boilers	Appointment of staff	,,	1	1	—	—
3. Training in technical trades	(i) Opening of training centres	,,	4	—	—	—
	(ii) Expansion of training centers	,,	2	8	8	100.00
4. Expansion of employment exchanges	Opening of employment exchanges	,,	11	8	8	100.00
5. Enforcement of weekly holidays act	Appointment of inspectors	,,	4	4	4	100.00
6. Administrative set-up	Appointment of staff	,,	—	24	24	100.00

Social Welfare and Welfare of Back-ward classes

1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	(i) Opening of basic schools	Number	90	—	—	—
	(ii) Construction of buildings	,,	80	—	—	—
	(iii) Scholarship to students	,,	19490	1396	2196	157.31
	(iv) Social education centres :					
	(a) Equipment of old centres	,,	45	45	45	100.00
	(b) Opening of new centres	,,	75	—	—	—
	(v) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	—	—	—
	(vi) Maintenance of buildings	,,	10	1	1	100.00
	(vii) Families rehabilitated	,,	1080	110	168	152.73
	viii) Opening of panchayat ghars	,,	21	1	1	100.00

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(*ix*) Opening of schools	Number	21	—	—	—
	(*x*) Sinking of drinking water wells	,,	21	1	1	100.00
	(*xi*) Aid to Cooperative societies	,,	110	13	10	76.90
	(*xii*) Sinking of irrigation wells	,,	1945	440	953	216.57
	(*xiii*) Construction of tanks and dams	,,	50	10	N. A.	—
	(*xiv*) Construction of dispensary buildings	,,	5	1	1	100.00
	(*xv*) Conversion of step wells into draw wells	,,	1625	200	200	100.00
	(*xvi*) Aid to students for boarding houses	,,	80	10	10	100.00
	(*xvii*) Aid to cottage industries trainees	,,	250	40	29	72.50
	(*xviii*) Technical education centres	,,	1	1	1	100.00
	(*xix*) Subsidy to families for bullocks	,,	250	50	50	100.00
	(*xx*) Subsidy to families for pen and fowls	,,	125	25	1	4.00
	(*xxi*) Aid for better housing	,,	500	98	98	100.0

2. Welfare of Other Backward Classes	(i) Opening of basic schools	Number	15	—	—	—
	(ii) Social education centres :					
	(a) Equipment of old centres	,,	82	83	83	100.00
	(b) Opening of new centres	,,	20	—	—	—
	(iii) Scholarship to students	,,	11780	1725	3125	161.16
	(iv) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	1	1	100.00
	(v) Maintenance of buildings	,,	4	1	1	100.00
	(vi) Rehabilitation of families	,,	1280	110	110	100.00
	(vii) Opening of panchayat ghars	,,	24	1	1	100.00
	(viii) Sinking of drinking water wells	,,	24	1	1	100.00
	(ix) Opening of schools	,,	24	—	—	—
	(x) Aid to Cooperative societies	,,	50	5	N. A.	—
	(xi) Sinking of irrigation wells	,,	4500	700	1108	157.57
	(xii) Construction of tanks	,,	50	10	N. A.	—
	(xiii) Conversion of step wells into draw wells	,,	625	75	75	100.00
	(xiv) Aid to industries and societies	,,	660	8	—	—
	(xv) Aid for better housing	,,	198	92	46	50.00
	(xvi) Subsidy to families for bullocks	,,	160	—	—	—
	(xvii) Subsidy to families for tools and implements	,,	60	—	—	—
3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	(i) Opening of pracher mandlies	Number	5	8	8	100.00
	(ii) Sinking of wells	,,	660	100	109	99.09
	(iii) Aid for housing	,,	770	100	100	100.00
	(iv) Opening of cottage industries centres	,,	25	8	8	100.00

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col 6 to Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(*v*) Sanskar kendras :					
	(*a*) Equipment of old centres	Number	34	5	5	100.00
	(*b*) Opening of new centres	,,	40	2	2	100.00
	(*vi*) Scholarship to students	,,	20550	2950	4902	266.20
	(*vii*) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	1	1	100.00
	(*viii*) Maintenance of buildings	,,	5	—	—	—
	(*ix*) Social education centres :					
	(*a*) Equipment of old centres	,,	83	60	60	100.00
	(*b*) Opening of new centres	,,	50	—	—	—
	(*x*) Aid to students for boarding house	,,	75	15	—	—
	(*xi*) Opening of technical education centre	,,	1	1	1	100.00
	(*xii*) Reservation of T. B. beds	,,	6	4	4	100.00
	(*xiii*) Aid of sewing machines to widows	,,	60	12	12	100.00
	(*xiv*) Opening of community centres	,,	5	—	—	—
4. Rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars	(*i*) Scholarship to students	,,	330	50	1	2.00
	(*ii*) Families rehabilitated	,,	1000	350	350	100.00
	(*iii*) Opening of panchayat ghars	,,	10	—	—	—

	(iv) Opening of schools	Number	10	—	—	—
	(v) Sinking of drinking water wells	„	10	—	—	—
5. Welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes	(i) Opening of social education centres	„	20	4	4	100.00
	(ii) Scholarship to students	„	2745	442	442	100.00
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	„	2	1	1	100.00
	(iv) Maintenance of buildings	„	2	—	—	—
	(v) Families rehabilitated	„	280	50	50	100.00
	(vi) Opening of panchayat ghars	„	5	1	1	100.00
	(vii) Sinking of drinking water wells	„	5	1	1	100.00
	(viii) Opening of schools	„	12	5	5	100.00
	(ix) Opening of cottage industries centres	„	4	1	1	100.00
	(x) Conversion of step wells into draw wells	„	60	10	10	100.00
	(xi) Vocational training to students	„	3	—	—	—
	(xii) Aid to cottage industries trainees	„	100	20	20	100.00
	(xiii) Opening of technical education centres	„	[illegible]	2	2	100.0
	(xiv) Subsidy to families for bullocks	„	60	12	12	100.00

Table 6 (*Contd.*)

Name of the scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956–61)	Target (1956-57)	Achievements (1956-57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(*xv*) Aid to families for tools and implements	Number	16	—	—	—
	(*xvi*) Subsidy to families for sheep and rams	,,	108	10	—	—
	(*xvii*) Subsidy to families for pen and fowl	,,	50	8	8	100.00
	(*xviii*) Aid to vocational agencies	,,	1	1	—	—
	(*xix*) Aid for better housing	,,	200	20	20	100.00
	(*xx*) Opening of community centres	,,	13	—	—	—
	(*xxi*) Aid to families for seeds and manures	,,	16	—	—	—
6. Welfare Extension Projects	(*i*) Opening of welfare extension projects	,,	75	25	8	32.00
	(*ii*) Continuation of welfare extension projects	,,	—	—	10	—
7. Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Service						
	(*i*) Opening of rescue homes	,,	7	1	1	100.00
	(*ii*) Opening of district centres	,,	25	—	—	—

Table 6 (*Concld.*)

Name of the schemes	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Target (1956–57)	Achievements (1956–57)	Percentage (Col. 6 to Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII. MISCELLANEOUS						
1. Publicity						
1. Community listening centres	Purchase of radio sets	Number	2700	350	100	28.57
2. Field publicity	(*i*) Opening of district offices	,,	20	20	13	65.00
	(*ii*) Purchase of mobile vans	,,	24	3	1	33.33
	(*iii*) Purchase of projectors	,,	20	20	—	—
	(*iv*) Purchase of generators	,,	20	20	—	—
	(*v*) Opening of district information centres	,,	30	30	26	86.67
3. Exhibitions	Organisation of exhibition	,,	N. A.	1	1	100.00
4. Cultural section	Drama unit	,,	1	—	—	—

The schemes where physical targets cannot be expressed in quantitative terms have been deleted.

Land Utilisation in Rajasthan

Table 7 (Thousand Acres)

Year	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Classification of Area: Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Fallow land	Net area sown	Total cropped area	Total area sown more than once
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950—51	77894	3321	17810	22406	10349	24008	25250	1242
1951—52	84709	2864	22191	22247	14394	23013	24105	1092
1952—53	84709	2983	21149	22397	12486	25694	27081	1387
1953—54	84709	3320	18426	21879	14222	26862	28242	1380
1954—55	84448	3433	16535	21974	15182	27324	29505	2181
1955—56	84406	3481	16143	21758	14721	28303	31006	2703

The reduction in total geographical area according to village papers is due to new settlement.

Net irrigated area by sources in Rajasthan

Table 8 (Thousand Acres)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950—51	627	290	1909	177	2943
1951—52	554	208	1689	42	2488
1952—53	592	361	2107	112	3172
1953—54	594	272	1956	84	2856
1954—55	621	359	2039	37	3056
1955—56	702	440	2154	84	3335

Table 9

Gross irrigated area under crops

(Thousand Acres)

Year	Food crops	Cotton	Sugarcane	Others	Total	Area irrigated more than once
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950—51	2579	251	40	395	3265	322
1951—52	2255	248	62	333	2898	405
1952—53	3212	204	43	350	3809	637
1953—54	2795	252	43	390	3490	564
1954—55	2826	265	51	588	3725	619
1955—56	2984	301	60	592	3937	612

Area Under Crops in Rajasthan

Table 10 (Thousand Acres)

Crops	Revised estimates of Area under crops				Final estimates of area under crops
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. FOOD CROPS					
(*i*) Cereals					
Bajra	6906	8591	7995	8948	8868
Jowar	2824	2727	2781	2868	2150
Wheat	1881	1975	2229	2408	2279
Maize	1156	1809	1829	1856	1280
Barley	1096	1214	1401	1372	1445
Small millets	223	289	234	198	186
Rice	176	169	157	169	228
(*ii*) Pulses					
Gram	1408	1848	2940	3225	3781
Tur	19	19	35	30	36
Other rabi pulses	16	17	22	36	25
Other kharif pulses	2529	3180	2986	4101	4486
(*iii*) Other food crops					
Sugar-cane	46	44	54	65	62
Chillies	30	44	65	41	40
Potato	2	3	3	3	3
Ginger*	114	131	137	167	170
B, NON-FOOD CROPS					
(*i*) Oil seeds					
Sesamum	860	1148	1329	989	1103
Rape & mustard	192	234	526	619	655
Linseed	215	161	173	294	373
Groundnut	72	67	128	106	164
Castor seed	1	2	3	4	4
(*ii*) Others					
Cotton	358	427	528	604	548
Tobacco	16	19	13	17	21

* Figures in Acr

Production of Crops in Rajasthan

Table 11 (Thousand tons)

Crops	Revised estimates of production of crops for the year				Final estimates of production of crops for the year
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. FOOD CROPS					
(*i*) Cereals					
Bajra	584	1088	499	777	515
Jowar	838	894	484	220	224
Wheat	781	665	849	907	1190
Maize	269	640	564	524	813
Barley	580	526	607	580	710
Small millets	31	65	38	27	30
Rice	45	80	78	86	86
(*ii*) Pulses					
Gram	802	801	612	707	961
Tur	2	3	4	4	5
Other rabi pulses	8	3	4	5	4
Other kharif pulses	111	200	202	338	350
(*iii*) Other food crops					
Sugarcane	408	406	485	450	572
Chillies	6	9	14	9	15
Potato	2	3	5	6	4
Ginger*	80	80	80	100	100
B. NON-FOOD CROPS					
(*i*) Oil seeds					
Sesamum	66	104	108	74	81
Rape & mustard	26	33	85	97	106
Linseed	29	26	30	44	44
Groundnut	18	15	39	36	45
Castor seed *	194	254	343	618	554
(*ii*) Others					
Cotton §	101	121	124	184	167
Tobacco	8	5	8	6	5

* Figures in tons

§ Figures in thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

Targets and achievements of food production
Rajasthan (Excluding Ajmer)
(1956–57)

Table 12

Name of the Scheme	Construction/Extention			Area Benefitted (Lakh Acres)		Additional production (tons)	
	Unit	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Major & medium irrigation	—	—	—	1.00	0.4	25000	–10000*
2. Minor irrigation							
(*i*) Construction of bunds & tanks	Number	—	—	0.32	0.32	8000	8000
(*ii*) Construction of wells	,,	5000	6881	0.15	0.206	3750	5150
(*iii*) Deepening of wells	,,	2000	3938	0.012	0.04	500	1000
(*iv*) Boring of tube wells	,,	—	7	—	0.001	—	25
(*v*) Development of village tanks	,,	100	64	0.01	0.006	250	150
3. Agriculture & machinery							
(*i*) Installation of pumping sets	,,	80	65	0.005	0.002	125	75
(*ii*) Installation of persian wheels	,,	200	92		0.001		
4. Land improvement				0.40	3.38	4000	4180
5. Seed distribution	Lakh mds	1.50	1.80	2.50	3.00	4000	9000
6. Manures & fertilisers Distribution of							
(*i*) Ammonium sulphate	Tons	3000	8000	—	0.75	8200	8200
(*ii*) Superphosphate	,,	80.0	150	—	0.037	600	325
(*iii*) Compost	Lakh tons	0.75	0.80	—	0.266	1800	2496
7. General improvement in cultural practises	—	—	—	1.00	0.83	5000	8803

* The area under Bhakra Nangal Canal has decreased in 1956-57 and hence production is shown in minus.

Targets & achievements under sugarcane development scheme,

Rajasthan

1956–57

Table 13

Item of development	Additional area to be benefitted (Lakh Acres)	Yard stick assumed	Additional production (Lakh tons)	Additional area benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional Production (Lakh tons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Major irrigation	0.04	10 tons per acre.	0.40	0.04	0.40
2. Minor irrigation	0.01	,,	0.10	0.01	0.10
3. Manures & fertilisers					
(*i*) Ammonium sulphate	0.04	10 acres per ton of fertiliser & 1.5 tons per acre of extra yield. 1 ton of G. M. seed for 27 acres & 3 tons of additional yield per acre.	0.06	0.07	0.10
(*ii*) Green manuring	0.01		0.03	0.04	0.12
4. Improved seed	0.02	3 tons per acre	0.06	0.02	0.06
	0.12		0.65	0.18	0.78

The area brought under improved seed has been calculated on the basis of seed distribution & production Actually more area is expected to have been coveed with improved seed through natural spread.

Targets and acheivements under cotton development scheme

Rajasthan (Excluding Ajmer)

1956-57

Table 14

Item of development	Targets		Achievements	
	Area to be benifitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Bales)	Area benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Bales)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Major irrigation	0.10	3000	0.045	900
2. Minor irrigation	0.03	600	0.005	88
3. Fretilisers and manures				
(i) Ammonium sulphate	0.90	1500	0.820	6100
(ii) Compost	0.16			
4. Improved seed	1.66	11000	1.836	12240
5. Land reclamation	0.18	6000	0.276	13770
6. General improvement in agricultural practices	0.24	1600	0.200	1800
Total	3.46	23700	3.082	33896

Statistics of Co-operative Movement

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 15

Particulars	Unit	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cooperative societies	Number	4908	5123	5532	6672	8077	9082
Membership	,,	198567	184001	190564	206144	274718	343583
Share capital	Rupees	5190159	5324215	6260539	7250168	9843920	14876008
Working capital	,,	34504886	36565239	39070205	47351655	63577914	85995180
Loans advanced	,,	19480837	16080706	16595844	20525064	33691378	44017127
Recoveries made	,,	18571782	14693301	14823584	15987163	25505546	34269760
Loans due	,,	15813512	17941035	20171284	24894170	32316698	41911956
Purchases	,,	18549377	7121521	3657536	4475854	6511131	9523479
Sales	,,	21451142	7490548	4000736	4913487	6207305	8682518

The control on many articles of consumption provided for larger scale of purchases and sales in 1951-52.

Table 16

Number and Membership of Cooperative Institutions by Type

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Type of societies	951-5		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Socie-tes	Member-ship	Socie-ties	Member-ship	Socie-ties	Member-ship	Socie-ties	Member-ship	Socie-ties	Member-ship	Socie-ties	Member-ship
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	9	10	11	12	13
1. State cooperative bank	1	811	1	851	2	1398	2	1476	2	1615	1*	334
2. Central financial institutions	19	5614	21	5894	21	6676	19	7218	19	8496	24	11858
3. Central non-credit societies	47	3282	51	2810	53	3658	56	3865	61	4136	60	3620
4. Agricultural credit societies	2290	49210	2328	47686	2517	53442	3891	95228	4821	132281	5452	182508
5. Agricultural non-credit societies	591	21623	685	23434	824	25551	348	10510	372	9608	489	14241
6. Central land mortgage banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	749
7. Primary land mortgage Banks	22	1721	22	1802	22	1816	22	1861	22	1868	22	1899
8. Non-agricultural credit societies	269	24196	278	25742	268	25884	257	25738	280	27724	271	27257
9. Non-agricultural non-credit societies	1182	92110	1168	25782	1166	72679	1388	60268	1802	89040	2048	90869
10. Societies under liquidation	487	—	579	—	662	—	699	—	698	—	708	10614
11. Cooperative Institutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	184
12. State non-credit societies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25
Grand Total	4908	198567	5128	184001	5532	190554	6672	206144	8077	274718	9082	348583

* State cooperative bank of Ajmer has been converted into central cooperative bank and therefore only one state Bank remains now.

Irrigation Works Under the Second Five Year Plan

Rajasthan (Re-organised)

Table 17

Districts	Name of the work	Estimated cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure up to 1955-56 (Rs. in lakhs)	Allotment 56-57 Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure 56-57 (Rs. in lakhs)	Area irrigated 000 Acres On completion	Area irrigated 000 Acres During 1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Multipurpose schemes		3951.87	2460.48	437.66	413.79	1270.0	105.0
Ganganagar	Bhakra Nangal	2336.87	2278,65	253.79	228.82	570.0	105.0
	(i) Works in Rajasthan	464.87	339.51	79.88	54.91 }	570.0	105.0
	(ii) Share of common works	1872.00	1939.14	173.91	173.91 }		
Kota and Bundi	Chambal project						
	(i) Kota Barrage	307.00 }	181.83	181.97	182.00	550.0	—
	(ii) Right main canal	762.00 }					
	(iii) Left canal	186.00 }					
	(iv) Rana Pratap Sagar dam	360.00	—	1.90	2.97	150.0	—
II Major & medium works		2354.74	463.74	188.83	117.25	1023.87	61.6
Alwar	Sabi	25.00	—	0.50	—	46.0	—
Ajmer	Narain Sagar	N. A.	—	8.00	—	N. A.	—
	Other works	N. A.	—	3.00	—	N. A.	—
Banswara	Mahi	315.76	—	1.00	—	70.0	—
Bharatpur	Parbati	87.10	52.49	16.61	11.92	87.0	—
Bhilwara	Meja	59.00	38.29	6.00	10.61	87.0	8.6
	Nahar Sagar	1.94	1.38	0.68	0.25	3.0	0.5
	Ummed Sagar	1.80	0.80	1.09	0.69	1.0	1.6
	Banas	480.00	—	1.00	—	225.0	—
Bundi	Gudha	42.86	39.94	1.38	2.40	36.7	—

Chittorgarh	Wagon	64.95	—	1.00	—	20.9	—
Jaipur	Morel	41.00	23.00	3.93	4.13	24.0	10.6
Jalore	Bankli	9.80	8.34	0.40	0.80	9.9	4.1
	Khari storage	30.00	—	1.00	—	14.0	—
	Bandi	26.00	—	1.00	—	8.0	—
Jhalawar	Manohar Thana	95.00	—	0.58	—	50.0	—
	Sawan Bhandon	11.00	—	0.50	—	10.0	—
Jodhpur	Girisanda	3.94	2.68	2.00	2.37	4.0	—
Kota	Alnia	85.45	—	0.50	0.07	11.78	—
Pali	Jawai	300.00	108.18	10.00	11.77	46.0	34.0
	Hemawas	5.45	3.94	1.15	0.24	5.4	2.5
Sawai Madhopur	Kalisil	16.00	12.61	1.42	1.19	14.0	—
	Juggar	19.50	10.52	1.50	0.44	9.0	2.0
	Nindar	4.61	4.14	—	0.02	6.0	—
	Surwal	6.61	4.40	1.86	0.14	5.0	—
Sirohi	Bhula	4.23	3.75	0.68	0.11	1.6	0.5
	West Banas	48.75	—	1.00	—	13.36	—
	Sukli	18.00	—	1.00	—	8.00	—
Udaipur	Jakham	117.00	—	2.00	—	4.0	—
	Barach Badgaon	68.77	—	2.00	—	18.29	—
	Barach Vallabh nagar	49.47	—	1.00	—	10.54	—
	Khari Feeder	20.00	—	1.00	—	8.00	—
	Survey & investigation of projects	11.00	—	1.60	0.38	—	—
	Scarcity area works	340.25	349.28	112.50	69.72	267.60	2.2
III Minor Irrigation Works		N. A.	106.61	48.80	29.69	212.00	N. A.
	Total	*6306.61	3080.88	675.29	560.78	2505.37	166.60

* ExcludesAjmer and Minor Irrigation Works.

Electric Installations *

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 18

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3
1. Number of power-houses		
(i) Steam or gas	5	5
(ii) Diesel	32	37
2. Installed plant capacity (K. W.)		
(i) Steam or gas	24000	43,650
(ii) Diesel	18357	
3. Generating plant capacity installed per thousand of population	2.641	2.73
4. Generating plant capacity installed per square mile (K.W.)	0.319	0.33
5. Electricity generated (thousand kwh.)	71.436	80.935
6. kwh. generated per thousand of population	4475	5069
7. kwh. generated per square mile	0.542	0.612
8. Transmission line mileage (circuit miles)	667.1	742·6
9. Per capita consumption of electricity (kwh)	3.66	3.46

* Excluding millitary and railway power installations.

Electricity Generation*

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 19 (Thousand kwh)

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3
1. Electricity generated through		
(i) Steam or Gas plants	56,841	80,965
(ii) Diesel plants	24,868	
2. Electricity purchased from non-electric utilities	180	200
3. Total electricity generated and purchased	81,889	81,165
4. Electricity sold to ultimate consumers	58,975	55,382
5. Electricity sold as percentage of electricity generated and purchased	72.5	68.2

* Excluding military and railway power installations.

Electricity Consumption *

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

(Thousand kwh)

Table 20

Classification of ultimate consumers	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3
1. Domestic or residential		
(i) Heating and small power	618	10196
(ii) Lights and fans	11,101	
2. Commercial		
(i) Heating and small power	9,290	9,138
(ii) Lights and fans	6,570	
3. Industrial power		
(i) Low and medium voltage	17,316	18,574
(ii) High voltage	2,917	
4. Public lighting	2,700	2,569
5. Irrigation & agricultural dewatering	1,791	1,779
6. Public water works and sewage pumping	13,677	13,076
Total Electricity consumed	58,976	55,332

* Excluding military and railway power installations.

Industrial Production

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 21

Item	Unit	Year	
		1955	1956
1	2	3	4
1. Cloth *	Lakh lbs.	114	108
2. Cloth *	Lakh yds.	871	856
3. Yarn *	Lakh lbs.	225	215
4. Cement	Lakh tons	5.4	5.8
5. Glass	Tons	542	811
6. Oil	Lakh mds.	6.7	N. A.
7. Sodium Sulphate †	Lakh mds.	6.6	5.15
8. Salt †	Lakh mds.	86.9	64.7
9. Sugar †	'000 Tons	10.8	18.3
10. Foreign Spirit (I.M.P.L.)	'000 L. P. Gallons	89.6	89.9
11. Rectified spirit †	'000 L. P. Gallons	161.6	119.1
12. Denatured spirit †	'000 L. P. Gallons	26.2	19.6
13. Country spirit †	'000 L. P. Gallons	504.8	679.7

* Data relates to pre-merger Rajasthan.

† Data relates to financial year 1954-55 & 1955-56 respectively.

N. A. Data not available.

LXXXVIII

Mineral Production

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 22

Mineral	Unit	1955*	1956
1	2	3	4
1. Asbestos	Thousand tons	0.79	0.43
2. Barytes	Thousand tons	0.01	0.20
3. Bentonite	Thousand tons	0.59	0.30
4. Calcite	Thousand tons	0.22	1.10
5. Copper ore	Thousand tons	0.08	N. A.
6. Emerald	Lbs.	81.92	91.88
7. Fuller's Earth	Thousand tons	7.83	6.08
8. Gypsum	Thousand tons	687.69	797.76
9. Glass sand	Thousand tons	23.35	24.48
10. Iron ore	Thousand tons	56.55	128.39
11. Kyanite	Tons	—	184.00
12. Lead Zince & Silver			
(*a*) Run of Mine ore	Thousand tons	69.04	89.36
(*b*) Lead Concentrate	Thousand tons	3.06	3.90
(*c*) Zince concentrate	Thousand tons	4.86	6.88
13. Lignite (Coal)	Thousand tons	28.94	25.62
14. Maganese Ore	Thousand tons	2.12	6.20
15. Marble	Thousand tons	6.61	20.20
16. Mica (Cut)	Thousand cwts	44.50	40.56
17. Soap Stone	Thousand tons	33.38	37.18
18. Selenite	Thousand tons	3.94	3.38
19. Tungstone ore	Cwt.	11.86	N. A.

* Excluding data in respect of former Ajmer state.

N. A. Data not available.

Road Mileage in Rajasthan

(As on 31st March, 57)

Table 23

District	Total Road mileage	Mileage under: Cement concrete roads	Bitumenous roads	Metalled roads	Gravelled roads	Fair weather roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ajmer	724-3½	—	246-3	254-6½	—	223-2
2. Alwar	713-0	8-0	202-7	289-3	—	212-6
3. Bharatpur	937-7	0-3½	246-1½	393-6	14-0	283-3
4. Jaipur	537-4	—	272-2	183-0	0-2	82-0
5. Jhunjhunu	206-4	—	20-0	78-0	—	108-4
6. Sawai Madhopur	470-5	—	42-5	222-1	4-4	201-3
7. Sikar	311-2	—	20-6	64-0	—	226-4
8. Tonk	317-4	0-6	91-6	156-2	22-0	47-0
9. Bikaner	468-0	—	123-4	100-2	6-0	238-0
10. Churu	396-0	—	60-1	231-1	—	104-6
11. Ganganagar	151-2	—	58-7	46-3	—	46-0
12. Barmer	559-3	—	—	—	505-3	54-0
13. Jaisalmer	379-4	0-3	47-0	10-4	127-0	194-5
14. Jalore	280-4	—	—	37-0	87-0	156-4
15. Jodhpur	969-5	0-½	245-5½	93-3	546-0	84-4
16. Nagour	748-4	—	38-2	70-2	601-0	39-0
17. Pali	613-0	—	102-4	152-4	196-4	161-4
18. Sirohi	371-6	—	63-2	131-4	8-0	169-0
19. Bundi	434-3	2-2	65-4	146-5	—	220-0
20. Jhalawar	483-6	4-1	63-2	187-0	—	229-3
21. Kota	997-2	7-1½	73-7	394-6	11-4	509-7½
22. Banswara	309-5	—	5-0	92-0	40-2	172-1
23. Bhilwara	582-7	—	7-3	165-0	31-4	379-0
24. Chittor	437-½	—	13-4	169-0	43-4	221-½
25. Dungarpur	372-4	—	5-6	86-4	166-2	114-0
26. Udaipur	1772-4	—	218-6	224-5	550-6	778-3
Grand Total	14546-1	23-1½	2335-0	3980-0	2961-3	5246-4½

Figures are in miles and furlongs.

Growth of Educational Institutions

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 24

Nature of Institutions	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1655-56
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Universities	1	1	1	1	1
2. Colleges for General Education	37	43	46	50	52
3. Colleges for professional education	9	8	11	12	13
4. Colleges for special education	5	13	14	17	17
5. Higher secondary (Multipurpose) Schools	—	—	—	—	28
6. High schools	209	217	226	247	245
7. Senior basic schools	—	—	5	13	14
8. Middle schools	834	795	816	808	893
9. Junior basic schools	210	391	447	528	605
10. Primary schools	4494	4805	5324	6188	7584
11. Schools for professional education	14	16	16	18	15
12. Schools for special education	249	1087	1021	1297	1680
Total	6062	7376	7927	9469	10851

Scholars in Educational Institutions

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 25

Nature of Institutions	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56
1. Universities	41	46	491	449	598
2. Colleges for general education	19,623	23,274	26,439	29,324	31,161
3. Colleges for professional education	2,145	1,699	1,572	1,616	889,2
4. Colleges for special education	490	604	1,537	1,826	2,060
5. Higher secondary (Multipurpose) schools	—	—	—	—	19,265
6. High schools	65,865	75,669	77,667	81,517	84,076
7. Senior basic schools	—	—	1,055	3027	2,986
8. Middle schools	1,37,692	1,43,728	1,55,418	1,66,018	1,71,030
9. Junior basic schools	8,905	7,298	24,106	28,209	35,858
10. Primary schools	2,44,088	2,55,734	2,84,132	3,02,250	3,60 363
11. Schools for profesional education	1,195	883	1,421	1,691	1,595
12. Schools for special education	15,508	17,322	27,814	29,397	34,381
Total	4,95,552	5,26,257	6,01,652	6,45,594	7,45,674

Teachers in Educational Institutions

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 26

Nature of Institutions	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Universities	7	9	19	18	18
2. Colleges for general education	740	701	749	1443	1374
3. Colleges for professional education	147	289	199	262	235
4. Colleges for special education	82	135	131	166	117
5. Higher Secondary (Multipurpose) schools 6. High schools	3936	4377	4060	4158	4461
7. Senior basic schools 8. Middle schools	6567	7397	7712	7989	8481
9. Junior basic schools	891	846	1080	1415	1724
10. Primary schools	9331	9670	11007	12303	13163
11. Schools for professional education	119	148	154	181	200
12. Schools for special education	297	455	341	354	543
Total	21617	24027	25452	28289	30316

Districtwise Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries & Beds

Rajasthan (Reorganised)

Table 27

District	1955			1956		
	Hospital	Dispensaries	Beds	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ajmer	10	8	449	19	5	577
2. Alwar	21	8	387	21	8	391
3. Bharatpur	17	5	465	17	6	465
4. Jaipur	28	15	1198	28	18	1244
5. Jhunjhunu	7	8	125	7	5	125
6. Sawai Madhopur	7	11	86	7	11	86
7. Sikar	7	4	88	7	4	90
8. Tonk	5	6	79	5	6	80
9. Bikaner	5	12	647	5	12	650
10. Churu	10	4	162	10	5	162
11. Ganganagar	9	3	140	7	6	79
12. Barmer	3	2	24	3	2	24
13. Jaisalmer*	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Jalore	5	8	51	5	4	71
15. Jodhpur	13	13	949	13	14	1023
16. Nagour	7	6	62	7	12	92
17. Pali	8	4	91	8	8	91
18. Sirohi	10	8	114	10	8	121
19. Bundi	4	7	96	4	7	96
20. Jhalawar	12	5	107	12	5	107
21. Kota	16	22	169	16	24	169
22. Banswara	3	7	57	3	7	57
23. Bhilwara	15	4	97	15	5	97
24. Chittorgarh	12	7	119	12	7	127
25. Dungarpur	2	8	124	2	4	120
26. Udaipur	18	13	343	18	19	493
Total	254	180	6229†	261	207	6637†

* Data included in Jodhpur district.

† Excluding beds available in maternity & child welfare centres.

ERRATA

Page No.	Col.	Line	For	Read
X	2	6	10.62	10.71
XI	2	3	52.95	52 86
XIX	4	16	0.07	—
	5	16	0.07	—
	6	16	0.04	—
	7	16	—	1.20
	8	16	0.18	1.20
	10	16	0.18	1.20
	11	16	2.84	18.96
XXXIII	5	11	3.93	3.98
XXXIV	8	3	*	—
	3	9	4.60 +	5.60 £
	6	11	017	0.17
XXXV	Note	Before the word "Breakup"	—	£
XL	5	15	15	17
	6	15	15	17
XLII	6	7	2	3
	7	7	100.00	150.00
XLIII	5	7	200	4,200
L	4	9	075	0.75
	1	2	and wool improvment	Sheep & wool improvement
LXI	6	4	0.18	1.20
	7	4	0.84	18.96
	4	10	30	125
	5	10	—	25
	6	10	—	7
	7	10	—	28.00
LIV	1	4	New	exsting
LV	1	6		Total
	6	3		898
	7	3		81.64
LIIV	4	11	3	10

Page No.	Col.	Line	For	Rea
LX	5	5	524	152
LXIII	4	7	331	3
LXIV	4	1	562	50
	6	11	120**	4
	7	10-1	40.90 47.53	40.7
LXV	6	3	2	–
	7	3	100.00	–
	5	6	3	
	6	6	3	
LXVII	5	20	100	11
LXXVII	6	1	0.4	−0.
	4	3	6831	688
	3	11	30.0	30
LXXVIII		2 (Tablehead)	Rajasthan	Rajastha (excluding Ajme
LXXIX	2	4	0.90	0.0
LXXX	4	3	5324215	530830
	5	3	6260539	626753
	8	5	44017127	4401732
LXXXIV	2	10	667.1	567.
LXXXX	6	3	18	13
LXXXXI	6	3	2892	2289